HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY AND [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED barkeeper. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A DAY TO [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE—[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL. [illegible] C. H. POWERS & CO. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE EXCELSIOR [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—SEWING MACHINE AT[TACHMENTS] [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL DR. LAW'S [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ART[ICLE] [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE ONLY [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—AT THE CHICAGO STEAM LAUNDRY, [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, COMPETENT [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WITH CITY REFERENCES [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WHO CAN COME [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework [illegible]

WANTED—A SWEDE GIRL FOR GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—30 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND [illegible]

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE TO DO KITCHEN-[work] [illegible]

WANTED—3 COOKS, PASTRY AND MEAT. [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NEW ENTERPRISING YOUNG MAN OF [illegible]

A RETAIL HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE [illegible]

A WELL-ESTABLISHED MEAT AND VEGETABLE [illegible]

DRUGGIST—A FINE AND WELL-LOCATED [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$6,000 STOCK [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD ESTABLISHED BAKERY [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES, A GOOD [illegible]

GRIST MILL WITH TWO RUN OF STONE [illegible]

GROCERIES AT A DISCOUNT—A SMALL [illegible]

LEASE, FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND [illegible]

MILLINERY STORE WELL STOCKED [illegible]

NATIONAL HOTEL AND FURNITURE [illegible]

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING GROCERIES [illegible]

RARE CHANCE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED [illegible]

SALOON, FIXTURES, LICENSE, AND LEASE [illegible]

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CIGAR [illegible]

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE TWO [illegible]

18 ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE, FURNISHED [illegible]

18 THIRD-AV.—TWO BLOCKS FROM P. O.—[illegible]

43 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GOOD ROOMS [illegible]

48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

166 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED [illegible]

176 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.—TWO LADIES OR [illegible]

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE [illegible]

206 [illegible]—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH [illegible]

231 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN [illegible]

268 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED [illegible]

270 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED [illegible]

366 OHIO-ST.—ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF [illegible]

472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., UNION PARK. [illegible]

782 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO UNFURNISHED [illegible]

A WIDOW LADY, WHO OWNS A HOUSE, IS [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—MONEY ADVANCED on warehouse receipts. [illegible]

I WANT TO BORROW $500 FOR ONE YEAR [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—INQUIRE FOR PALMER [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—ON SHORT TIME. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN, ON GOOD REAL ESTATE [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $100 AND [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES [illegible]

$350 WANTED FOR THREE MONTHS [illegible]

$5,000 $1,000 TO LOAN, FOR A TERM OF years [illegible]

$6,000 TO LOAN FOR ONE OR [illegible]

$6,000 TO LOAN, FOR TWO OR THREE [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—IF YOU WANT A LEGAL [illegible]

DIVORCES—WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED [illegible]

MEN IN WANT OF SITUATIONS IN [illegible]

TO LUMBER DEALERS—WANTED—TO [illegible]

WANTED—BUILDERS, TO BUILD COTTAGES [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES' [illegible]

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $500 CASH [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN WITH $500 CASH CAPITAL [illegible]

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, WHO [illegible]

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF WM. [illegible]

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND LODGING, BOTH NOT TO EXCEED [illegible]

BOARD—BY A LADY, WHERE THERE ARE [illegible]

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLE AGE [illegible]

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, BY A SINGLE [illegible]

BOARD—BY A YOUNG COUPLE AND CHILD [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND [illegible] J. BAUER & CO.'S [illegible]

[illegible] SECOND-HAND PIANOS [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IMPORTANT TO SPORTING [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Currency Bill in the Senate.

Text of the Bill as Passed.

Proposed Changes in the Consular Service.

A Chinese Civil Rights Bill Reported in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The Secretary of State has sent a letter to the Senate Committee on Commerce recommending a number of material changes in the consular service. He proposes, in a considerable number of cases, to prohibit Consuls from doing outside business; in others, to give them a salary, instead of allowing them to retain the fees; in others to reduce the salaries because consulates are of little importance; and, in still others, to increase the salaries, because the posts have recently become important. There are about twenty-five of the consulates that he thinks should be made salaried; about twenty where he advises some decrease of salary; about a dozen that should be discontinued, and about fifty for which he suggests slightly increased appropriations. Nearly one-third of the proposed increase is for the Chinese Consulates, which are daily becoming of more consequence, and where the Secretary wants Consuls to cease from doing outside business, for the reason that they have judicial functions, and are often called upon to decide questions between citizens of our country who are engaged in trade. The entire list of changes recommended, concurrence in which would make the service vastly more efficient, involves increased expenses of but about $6,000.

THE CURRENCY BILL

got through the Senate to-day, in accordance with the Finance Committee's programme as given last night. It provides for the retirement of all outstanding 3 per cents, now amounting to $45,000,000; the issue of $45,000,000 additional National Bank circulation, and withdrawal of $25,000,000 from the New England banks for distribution. It provides, as will be seen, for $45,000,000 to be distributed in the South and West, but the $25,000,000 withdrawn from the East cannot be put out until the original $45,000,000 is issued, which will hardly be under a year. The provision which allows banks in one State to remove to another State is not likely to work any great change in financial affairs, as but few banks have ever decided to do this. The bill as it now stands is a compromise pretty generally satisfactory. Several bank men from New York are here, and they say it will be acceptable to their section, and they will advise their friends in the House to vote for it without opposition.

THE NAVY PENSION LAWS.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a letter to the House Naval Committee relating to the Navy Pension laws, which he thinks require essential modifications. His Pension Fund now amounts to fourteen millions of dollars, which is the net proceeds of one-half the value of captures made by the navy during the rebellion, under the act of July, 1864. This fund was invested in government bonds, the income from which was to be used in paying naval pensions. The act of July, 1866, reduced the rate of interest allowed on the fund to three per cent, and the income now is not sufficient to pay the current demands for persons entitled to relief. The last report of the Pension Office shows an excess of naval claims over incomes of nearly $75,000. The Secretary recommends a repeal of the act of July, 1866, so as to place the funds on a similar footing with other creditors of the United States.

WEST INDIAN MATTERS.

The Haytien Government is now represented here by Joaquin Delmonte, a Dominican gentleman, who comes as Special Agent and Commissioner till such time as the new President of the island gets ready to appoint a Minister. Arthur Folsum, a New Englander, is his Consul at New York. Both persons are now in Washington waiting to see the Secretary of State and meantime talking with Congressmen about the San Domingo treaty. They do not directly oppose its ratification, but represent that great wrong will be done the people if payment is made according to the terms of the convention. The party now at the head of affairs in Hayti is bitterly hostile to the ruling party in San Domingo, and it is already very evident that we stand a chance to have some trouble with that treaty.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES.

The House Appropriation Committee are considering the estimates of the Navy Department. They will cut them down considerably, not believing so much naval work to be necessary as is now going on. They are to hold a conference with Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter, to-morrow morning, to hear what causes have led to such an exhaustion of funds as necessitated the recent large discharge of workmen from the navy yards. The bill authorizing the transfer of money from one bureau to another will be taken up and reported in some form during the day.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A large mass meeting of best-class citizens of the District, irrespective of race or color, was held at the City Hall, this evening, to initiate measures for the consolidation of the county and two cities in one government with Delegate in Congress. Judge Fisher, of the Criminal Court, presided, and all active participants are persons of high standing. Resolutions were adopted, and a large committee appointed to labor with Congress.

THE BIGELOW-BOLLING LIBEL SUIT.

The government has undertaken the defence of ex-Commissioner Rollins in the libel suit brought against him by Bigelow, because it is a case involving a Federal officer for the discharge of his duty. The Internal Revenue Bureau has asked the District Attorney of Maryland to appear for the government, and the case has been taken out of the Baltimore City Court into the United States Court.

MISSISSIPPI AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The Reconstruction Committee will have a special meeting to-morrow, to consider the application of Mississippi for restoration to Congressional privileges. The indications are that a bill for her admission will contain conditions similar to those in the Virginia bill.

THE CHINESE AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

One of the most important bills reported this session is that brought in from the Judiciary Committee to-day, by Mr. Trumbull. It extends the entire protection of the great Civil Rights act to the Chinese, and its passage will work a revolution in California affairs.

REVELS.

Senator-elect Revels was on the floor of the Senate Chamber nearly all the afternoon to-day, quietly watching the proceedings and talking with his former associates, and his wife was in the gallery to see how her husband was received.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TREASURY WARRANTS ISSUED IN JANUARY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Warrants issued from the Treasury Department during January were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$ 3,586,041
War	[illegible]
Navy	[illegible]
Interior, pensions, and Indians	[illegible]
Total	$12,[illegible]

This does not include warrants issued on account of the public debt.

RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

The Committee on Reconstruction have before them bills relative to Georgia and Mississippi; also, a bill to enforce the thirteenth and fourteenth articles of the constitution of the United States. Nothing definite on these subjects will be done until the return of General Butler.

The Senate Judiciary Committee were to-day unable to consider the subject of Mississippi in connection with representation in Congress, owing to the non-reception of official papers. They will hold a special meeting as soon as they arrive.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

The President has appointed John D. Lang, of Vassalboro, Me., one of ten Commissioners of the Indian Department, appointed under the act approved April 10, 1869, making an appropriation for the expenses of the Indian Department.

PERSONAL.

Governor Burbank, of Dakota Territory, has arrived here.

MILITARY TRANSFER.

The Secretary of War has directed Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, Lieutenant Colonel of the First Cavalry, to be relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes, and proceed to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, in time to assume command of his regiment April 1.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

Mr. Segar, who was elected to Congress, at large, from Virginia, was sworn in this morning by Mr. Paine, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, that his case would be taken up Friday, and his claims fully and fairly considered.

MINES AND MINING.

The Committee on Mines and Mining to-day agreed to report Representative Sargent's bill, providing that miners may acquire titles to placer mines, but not to veins or lodes.

A resolution of the House, directing the Committee on Mines and Mining to investigate the causes of the Avondale disaster, was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Roots, of Arkansas; Strickland, of Michigan; and Hawkins, of Tennessee.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The Gold Investigating Committee had Mr. Butterfield (private secretary to Mr. Boutwell), the telegraph operator who carried the telegram about the sale of gold, before them [illegible]

[illegible]

A CANDIDATE.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

SENATE.

MEMORIALS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a memorial from the Board of Trade of Cleveland, O., concerning duty on timber.

Mr. FERRY introduced a resolution providing for the printing of copies of a chart of the harbor of Saginaw. [illegible] Agreed to.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in regard to the [illegible]

[illegible]

CORRECTION.

Mr. CHANDLER, in correction of a statement in the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, [illegible]

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH BILLS.

[illegible]

...line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon.

Mr. THURMAN moved to re-commit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to strike out the land grant contained therein, and, after some debate, it was informally laid over.

The bill to extend to February 1, 1872, the time for the completion of a lateral branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad through the District of Columbia was discussed and laid over.

THE CURRENCY BILL

was then taken up, and the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole. Action was taken on all of them.

Messrs. HOWE and SAULSBURY offered amendments, which were rejected. The bill finally passed—yeas, 39; nays, 21.

[illegible]

The bill is as follows:

[illegible]

ANOTHER RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. McDONALD introduced a bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Mississippi to the Arkansas River, near the thirty-sixth parallel.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to provide for the location of Agricultural College Scrip by actual settlers.

NEUTRALITY.

Mr. HOWE, on leave, addressed the Senate in support of the bill recently introduced by him, more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States. The bill repeals certain sections of the act of 1818, which forbids the hiring of an American citizen to enlist in a foreign army, or his going abroad for that purpose, and prohibits American shipbuilders from being concerned in building, fitting out, or equipping vessels designed to cruise against any foreign power with whom we are at peace.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CONKLING desired to call up the Census bill, and considerable discussion followed as to the proper course of procedure, but, without coming to an understanding on the subject, the Senate, at 5:15, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported several private bills, which were passed. Also, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information which may have come to his knowledge concerning American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who may be at this time confined in jails or prisons of Great Britain for political offences, and any facts in relation to the treatment of such prisoners which he may feel at liberty to communicate.

After discussion by Messrs. SWANN and WILSON, of Minnesota, in favor, and WILLARD and COX against the resolution, it went over until the morning hour to-morrow.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. Poland, Garfield, and Cox as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DYER presented a joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature as to the militia of that State.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution declaring that the people of Cuba have for more than fifteen months carried on active hostilities against Spain for independence; that they have established and still maintain a *de facto* government, and now occupy with their armies and control a large portion of the island, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire what reasons, if any, exist why the Republic of Cuba should not be recognized by the United States Government as a belligerent. Adopted.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ROOTS introduced a bill to amend the act of April 10, 1869, extending the time for the completion of the first section of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. Referred.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Mr. PAINE introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at military and other points in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the Northern lakes and seaboard of the approach of storms. Passed.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization. Recommitted.

PAY OF TREASURY AGENTS.

Mr. FERRISS offered a resolution of inquiry as to special agents and assistant special agents of the Treasury Department, amount of mileage paid them, &c. Adopted.

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

Mr. CLARKE introduced a bill to dispose of the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas to settlers only. Referred. [illegible]

[illegible]

ARREST OF NAVY YARD EMPLOYES.

Mr. BANKS asked the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to state whether that committee had considered any measure for the relief of the large number of mechanics discharged from the navy yards [illegible]

Mr. DAWES replied that a bill for that purpose was before the committee and would probably be reported to-morrow [illegible]

LAND BILL.

Mr. PACKARD, of Indiana, introduced a bill for the survey and sale of [illegible]

TRADE WITH INDIANS.

Mr. TAFFE introduced a bill to amend the act regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes. Referred.

CHARITY BILL.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

A NEW RING.

It is understood that a new ring has been formed here to work in connection with the whiskey ring in the West. Several prominent politicians, some of them office-holders, are concerned in it, and the object is to favor the whiskey business in the West, and enable Western distillers to undersell New York distillers in this market.

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers for Europe to-day, by the steamer Russia, was General Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis, who goes to Frankfort as Financial Agent of the Southern Pacific and other Western railways.

A HINT TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur received a cable despatch to-day from London advising him to make his visit to the United States as brief as possible consistently with etiquette.

THE RED RIVER TROUBLES.

Two officers sent by the Queen's Cabinet to investigate the Red River troubles are expected by the next Cunard steamer. They will proceed to Toronto immediately, and thence to the northwest by way of St. Paul and Fort Abercrombie.

WALL STREET.

The money market is easy at 5 to 6 per cent, with exceptions at 4 and 7 per cent. Prime business notes pass at 7 to 8 per cent. Railway speculation has strengthened, and business to-day was quite active. The leading stocks were New York Central, Reading, New Jersey Central, Northwestern, and Lake Shore.

STOLEN BONDS FOUND.

Thirty thousand dollars' worth of bonds, supposed to have been stolen in Chicago or Cincinnati, were found to-day in possession of two Western thieves, at the Northern Hotel, and are held for identification.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

INTERESTING INSURANCE CASE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The case of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, which failed some time ago and went into the hands of a receiver, was before Judge Cardozo to-day. The receiver finding sufficient funds in the Insurance Department of this State, made arrangements to reinsure all policy-holders in the Continental Company. A number of policy-holders kicked against this arrangement and were allowed by Judge Ingraham to insure where they pleased. The Continental now seeks to vacate Ingraham's order, contending that the contract with the receiver is binding. A Western company, of Milwaukee, who have secured nearly all the policy-holders, sustain the order. The decision was reserved.

POLICEMEN'S RIGHTS.

A meeting was held to-night of members of the old Fernando Wood City Police, to take steps towards legislative action for the recovery of alleged rights lost at the time of the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill, some years ago.

DIED.

Ex-Judge James Moncrief died to-day, aged 47.

PRINCE ARTHUR

visited the stores of A. T. Stewart to-day, dined with Collector Grinnell, and in the evening attended the opera. He visits the fortifications to-morrow by invitation of General McDowell.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.

James W. Stonebridge, a New York letter carrier, has been held to bail charged with embezzling money letters.

George Judson, Cashier of the Brooklyn Post Office has been arrested charged with appropriating moneys collected by carriers on unpaid letters. He gave bail.

WHISKEY FRAUD.

Information is filed by the United States District Attorney looking to the confiscation of 300,000 gallons of whiskey found at the rectifying houses and stores of H. Webster & Co., for alleged frauds on the revenue.

REDDY, THE BLACKSMITH, GETS HURT.

The notorious Reddy, the blacksmith, got into a quarrel in Florence's saloon, corner of Broadway and Houston street, this evening, with Jack Haggerty, a Philadelphia rough. Haggerty seized a pitcher and struck Reddy so terrible a blow on the head that he was carried to the Police Station in an insensible state.

COLLISION AT SEA—TWO LIVES LOST.

The steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Havre, January 14, reports that on February 1, at 10 p. m., she collided with the steamship Brunette, from New York for Philadelphia. The Brunette sunk in six minutes. The crew were all saved, except two firemen, named George A. Coleman and James McAnty. The Santiago is leaking badly.

RAILROAD SCHEME.

Senator Gent yesterday introduced a bill at Albany providing for a surface railroad on Broadway.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

George Wilkes is about to sue the *Turf, Field and Farm* for $30,000 damages.

CRIME.

The murders committed daily in this city are becoming a prominent feature of the morning news. Yesterday Patrick Kelly, keeper of a whiskey shop on Front street, was stabbed in the abdomen by an unknown ruffian. Joseph Butch, leader of a gang of rowdies, attempted to kill John Fisher in Canal street. Mrs. Catharine Welch was beaten by her husband in Mulberry street, and lies in a critical condition. Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, attempted to assassinate his jailor and a fellow prisoner on Monday. [illegible] yesterday in the murder case of Wm. Townsend, and the prisoner, Reynolds, was fully committed. He was sullen at the examination, and pretended to be crazy. [illegible] Popular indignation at the tardy meting out of justice is aroused, and undoubtedly a Vigilance Committee has been organized. [illegible]

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.

Bergh made a descent on a cock pit in Brooklyn last night, and arrested thirteen spectators. He seized eight full-decked warriors. The prisoners will be arraigned to-day, when Bergh will appear and make formal charges.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Biddle, who shot the Russian, Balsky, a short time ago, at their residence, in Bleecker street, gave bail at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, in $2,000, and was discharged from custody.

SPORTING.

Sportsmen's and Fowlers' Convention at Michigan City, Ind.—Cock Fighting Extraordinary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 2.

A mass meeting of sporting-men and game fowlers assembled in this city to-day for the purpose of a general cock fight. Detroit and many of the smaller towns of Michigan are represented quite largely, but the greater part of those present are from Chicago. Many arrived on the morning train, and the train which reached here at 7 o'clock this evening brought the remainder of the party and the balance of the birds. Very respectable men from Chicago are here. The Board of Trade, the city government, and the several professions of the metropolis are represented. The proceedings of the meeting promise to be very exciting. Dutch Frank, of Chicago, is proprietor of the pit, in which over one hundred birds will wage battle. Some of the best game in the West is on hand, and the contests between rival towns will be of more than ordinary interest to sporting men. The fight will last all night and probably all day to-morrow. A large amount of money will change hands. The stakes range from $10 to $100. The list of names on the pool books comprises men from every part of the State, and a goodly number of Chicago men. The latter were careful not to write their own names, but adopted *nom de plumes* for the occasion.

The fight will take place in Council Hall, which accommodates about 400 persons. Nine o'clock is the hour fixed for the work to begin, but it will probably be 11 before the birds are ready. This quiet place is considerably excited over the event, and is inclined to think that Chicago has no right to convert Michigan City into a cock-pit. There are a large number of hard characters among the crowd, but the majority are decent so far, though there is no telling what whiskey and cock-fighting will develop before morning.

At 8 o'clock the hall began to fill. The admission was two dollars a head, which excluded the riff-raff and made the congregation select of its kind. The walls of the room were hung with bags filled with crowing roosters. In the centre of the room was a pit carpeted and fixed up in the usual style. Galleries were erected around the pit, and from them the spectators looked down into the arena. The rules of the Chicago Cockpit were adopted. An inch and a quarter spur was used.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the sport began, and was continued as follows: *First fight*, Chicago avenue and Wells street stag, gray dorking, and brown red, four pounds weight. Two to one offered and taken on the gray. After three or four buckles the red ignominiously left the pit, and the avenue was victorious. Time, three minutes.

Second Fight, the avenue chicken against a Bridgeport cock of the same color and weight. After a buckle the avenue stock bit his spur into his own head. Even bets on the cock and taken. Two to one on the avenue offered with no takers. The cock got a third cut and a brain blow which ended a rapid fight of twenty minutes, and resulted in a dead cock.

While the next chickens were heeling, a native of Michigan remarked, "I don't think it's very gentlemanly to raise chickens in Illinois and bring them to Michigan to kill."

Third Fight.—Two four-pound cocks, gray and red, and both from Chicago, for $50 a side. Cries of "This will be a medium fight; there ain't no odds on chickens." They went at it fiercely, the gray getting the best of it in the first buckle. The red drew the claret in a body blow, and in return got a hole in his jugular, which ended his days. A pretty fight of ten minutes.

The next battle was between two brown red cocks, five pounds two ounces and five pounds three ounces, for fifty dollars aside. Both were from the North Side, and were in fine condition. The feathers flew fast, and the North Avenue bird, [illegible] and Market Street's throat was cut. In the next buckle the eyes of both were closed. Market Street was struck in the head and fell. He came up groggy and fell in the next buckle. [illegible] By this time Market Street was very sick, and soon gave up the ghost. Time twenty-one minutes.

Sixth Bout.—Two four pound four ounce cocks, a gray and blue-red with tassel, for $25, and heavy side betting. Gallant fight, the gray going to grass in the first buckle, in the next the red was rolled. [illegible] in the next buckle, and his neck was twisted. Time, eleven minutes.

Seventh Bout.—A black brass against a gray buckle for $40; weight five pounds and one ounce. [illegible] After the first buckle the gray runs away and the black wins several hundred dollars for his backers. Time, three minutes.

Eighth Bout.—Pair of black reds, representing the North and South Sides; weight four pounds three ounces, for $50. The South went down in the first round, and the North in the next, [illegible] lost an eye. The South [illegible] on his back, but the North was turned, [illegible]

It is midnight and the sport continues [illegible]

The Woman Suffrage Movement in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Feb. 2.—The State Convention called in the interest of woman suffrage, was held to-day. [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Another Large Batch of Resolutions Reported in the Convention.

Further Debate on the Canal Question.

Report on Municipal Corporations.

Provision for Calling Future Conventions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.

FUTURE CONVENTIONS.

The morning hour was occupied in the reception of reports from standing committees. Judge Archer, on behalf of the Committee on Future Amendments, made the majority report. Besides this, there were two minority reports. It will be observed that the majority report omits any oath whatever, for future members to take. The minority report, submitted by Mr. Haines, of Lake, is the same as that of Mr. Archer, only that it prescribes an oath. Mr. Tincher gave notice that he would submit a report of his own on this subject. It would seem that this everlasting oath question created about the same trouble in the committee as on the floor of the convention. The committees were pretty generally agreed as to prescribing some kind of an oath, and differing as to its form.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations also made two reports, the minority in this instance being Mr. Haines, of Lake. His minority report was prefaced by a long argument in behalf of the article which he submitted. Heretofore I have sent you the ideas which Mr. Haines has upon this subject. All reports will go over to await their regular order.

THE CANAL QUESTION

was first opened up to-day by Mr. Haines, of Lake. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that it was one of the most singular efforts that has been heard here during the present session. He started out by saying that the debate had already taken too wide a range, and proposed to confine himself to the simple questions presented by the report under consideration. Before he had proceeded any length into the merits of the question he drifted into a perfect scold invective, personalities and denunciations. The objects of his cutting sarcasm and biting thrusts were Mr. Cary, of Jo Daviess; Mr. Turner, of Stephenson; Mr. Allen, of Crawford; and Mr. Cooligh, of Cook. The way he sailed into Galena, its people and its representative in this convention was a caution. He showed great familiarity with the history of Mr. Cary and many of the citizens of Galena, as well as the town itself. He called that town a collection of repudiators, and its member here but simply a representative of poverty and bankruptcy, and charged him with seeking to bring that crazy policy into the convention. General Grant congratulated himself less upon being elected to the Presidency than upon having an opportunity to leave Galena. He was one of the few citizens who had left there with honor. There were more who stayed behind with dishonor. He read an extract from a mercantile magazine going to demonstrate that Galena showed the greatest instance on record of commercial decline. He then pounced upon Mr. Coolbaugh, and said he ranked Mr. Cary with his figures and ideas in his argument on the canal question. Some further strictures in this quarter brought Mr. Cameron to his feet, who insisted that it was unmanly to attack a member in his absence. Mr. Haines turned upon Judge Rice and charged him with being here in a two-fold character. He brought the official robes of justice upon his shoulders into this convention. The opinions he has laid down here he will probably expound from the bench. The policy that guides him here will guide him there; and then Southern Illinois came in for a large share of denunciation. He spoke of the poverty-stricken condition of Mr. Allen's constituents, and said they were about as pretty a people to talk about taxes as the inhabitants of Galena, who hadn't a cent in the world, and owed more than they could ever pay. He considered this the height of impudence. The idea of Allen and Cary opposing the canal. Yes, or even the gentleman from St. Clair. Why, they didn't have money enough to educate their children. It was the money of his constituents and of Cook County that educated the poor white children of the South, and it would be their money that would pay for all the improvements that the State might engage in. No simple description could do justice to this remarkable speech. Its effects upon the members was very curious. While some of the hits were so sharp as to create amusement, others were so personal as to cause amazement. The objects of the attack were dumbfounded. No one could imagine the cause which prompted the speech. Heretofore the debate has been conducted with the utmost fairness. While members have exercised some latitude in debate heretofore, it has not partaken of bitterness and rancor; but Mr. Haines probed the depths of the question regardless of everybody's feelings, and laid down the doctrine that it was a fraud on Chicago for these paupers and insolvents to fatten off her taxation and then cry against an improvement which would greatly benefit the city, and which in the end she would have to pay for herself. This speech took up the entire morning hour. In the afternoon Mr. Tincher launched out against the canal. He called it the oldest barnacle in the State, one that was born in a ring, and which was the cause of more corruption than all things beside. He, to use his own expressive language, "was dead set against internal improvements." The rest of the afternoon was consumed by Messrs. Allen and Cary in defence against the attacks of Mr. Haines. He pleaded the poverty of his constituents, and also went pretty heavily into personalities. He touched upon the early history of the convention, and said that Mr. Haines came to him before the organization, and asked him to use his influence with the Democrats to get Mr. Haines the nomination for the Presidency, as he was engaged in a bitter fight with the barnacles, and would war against them to the end. He also made other revelations, and alluded to the crushing of the political aspirations of the gentleman from Lake by his own constituents. Mr. Cary followed in a like strain, and defended his constituents from the charges made against them. The remainder of the afternoon was consumed by the speech of Mr. Anthony. He took strong grounds in favor of the canal, and also for having it remain in the hands of the State.

THE EVENING SESSION

was devoted to the further discussion of the canal question. In this debate Messrs. Dement, Pillsbury and Perley participated. They were all in favor of the canal. Colonel Dement was not in favor, however, of the report of the committee.

PROSPECTS.

To-morrow the same question will occupy the time of the convention, and may perhaps get to a vote if a provision can only be agreed upon. The general merits of the question have become thoroughly exhausted.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Owing to the continued illness of Judge Emmerson the Committee on Federal Relations has had no meeting until recently, but, despairing of his recovery, the committee met last evening and elected Mr. Peirce, of Grundy, Chairman, and commenced the consideration of the most important questions which will come before the convention this winter.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The State warrants issued by the Auditor for the month of January, 1870, amount to $267,742.58. Below we give a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasury for the month of January, 1870:

RECEIPTS.

Revenue fund	$ 22,397 14
State debt fund	7,798 73
Interest fund	4,462 13
School fund	2,87
Illinois Central Railroad fund	394,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Revenue warrants	[illegible]
State debt warrants	[illegible]
Schools	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

CERTIFICATES OF ORGANIZATION.

The Arcola Coal Mining Company, capital stock $25,000, filed a certificate of organization in the office of the Secretary of State to-day.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.

The convention was called to order by the President. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Miller.

COMMUNICATION.

The CHAIR presented a communication from W. A. Turney, Clerk of the Supreme Court, relative to the returns made by Circuit Judges, suggesting revisions of the laws.

PETITIONS.

A variety of petitions relating to the use of the Bible in schools; the condemnation of lands for railroad purposes; the formation of new counties; the division of counties, and minor matters were presented and referred.

RESOLUTION FOR AN EVENING SESSION DEFEATED.

Unfinished business was then taken up, and Mr. WAIT'S resolution, to hold three sessions a day, was decided lost by *tapse* of time.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Mr. BROWNING, of Adams, for the Committee on Municipal Corporations, made the following report:

ARTICLE 1, SECTION 1. The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise, to provide for grading, paving and maintaining in whole or in part streets or alleys [illegible]

SEC. 2. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes.

SEC. 4. No fees, salary, or commission of municipal officers, elected or appointed for a definite term after the adoption of this constitution, shall be increased or diminished after their election or appointment.

SEC. 5. No person who is in default as collector or custodian of money belonging to a municipal corporation shall be eligible to any office [illegible]

SEC. 6. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

Mr. BROWNING stated that this subject had never formed a separate article in any previous constitution, hence there had been much diversity of opinion.

Mr. HAINES, of Cook, made a minority report, signed by himself.

Section 1 provides that the Legislature may vest the corporate authorities of [illegible] taxation of contiguous property, or by general taxation, or by both [illegible]

Section 2 provides that taxes may be collected...

...for other purposes, but only upon the valuation made for State taxation, such taxes to be uniform in the municipality.

Section 4 provides that salaries shall not be increased during the term of office.

Section 5 provides that all such taxes be collected by the same person, and all sales for unpaid taxes are to be made at one time and by one person.

Section 6 prohibits the Legislature from taxing municipalities for corporate purposes.

Section 7, that private property shall not be liable for corporate debts.

Section 8.—No defaulting Collector to be eligible to any office under such corporation.

Ordered printed.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. ARCHER, of Pike, for the Committee on Future Amendments, reported as follows, in substance:

Section 1 provides that a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, and a majority vote of the people, shall be required to call a convention. The Legislature is to arrange all preliminary matters, fix the pay, and provide for the expenses of the convention. The number to be the same as in the House of Representatives, and vacancies to be filed as in that body and qualifications to be the same. No amendments to take effect until ratified by a majority vote of the people.

Section 2 provides that amendments may be passed by a two-thirds vote of the House and Senate, the same to be afterwards submitted to the people. Such amendments are to be published in full for three months preceding the election. The General Assembly is to have no power to amend more than one article of the Constitution at a single session, nor the same article oftener than once in four years. Ordered printed.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, on behalf of himself and Mr. SPRINGER, of Madison, made a minority report, of which the following is the substance:

By a three-fifths vote of the Legislature it may call a Constitutional Convention, supported by a majority of the votes of the people. The report requires delegates to take an oath to support the constitution of the State; vacancies to be filled as in the General Assembly; all amendments to be submitted to the people as shall be provided for by the convention; amendments by the General Assembly, to require a two-thirds vote, and then to be submitted to the people at the next general election. The Legislature shall propose amendments to no more than one article at the same session.

Ordered printed.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

The convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hanna, of Wayne, in the chair.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, had the floor. He desired to confine himself to the questions presented by the report. His constituents were deeply interested in this subject, and he would not be doing his duty by them if he did not take part in arguing the matter. [illegible] If there was any action, [illegible] [illegible] the State to internal improvements, and the State would be involved in bankruptcy [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. ANTHONY said he was simply stating the gentleman's position from the substitute he offered, and the remarks made thereon. He alluded to the charge of a scarcity which would have brought against the report. The attack was made [illegible] We would add, however, "all submerged lands." In this connection he alluded to the lake front swindle last winter, and characterized it as the greatest swindle ever perpetrated upon a people. We needed just such provisions as these, and we have them made as comprehensive as possible. If it had been there all the trouble would have had no trouble. It was, Chicago and the State came near losing property, which in time will become of incalculable value.

In reply to a question from Mr. TURNER as to whether the canal had been governed by the Legislature or by Trustees, as private persons, Mr. ANTHONY said that by the Trustees as State officers. This fact had been decided by the Supreme Court of the State. In conclusion he said he would do justice to the State. He would not give up our agricultural products to the monopolists, nor all the profits to be realized therefrom.

Mr. CARY, of Jo Daviess, replied at length to the attack of Mr. Haines, of Lake, upon his county. He said he merely rose to say in imitation of the great statesman of Massachusetts: "There is Galena, there is Jo Daviess; look at them, they speak for themselves." He alluded to the general charges [illegible] was they had brought down upon their devoted heads the bitter vituperation of the gentleman from Lake.

After further remarks of this character, he concluded by saying that if he had been the only one attacked he should have passed it by, but this gentleman, hyena-like, saw fit to pry into the sacred graves of the dead. Hence his present remarks.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 7½ o'clock, and went into Committee of the Whole.

Colonel DEMENT, of Lee, had the floor, and opposed the report, though he desired to see the canal completed, and that it be held by the State. Closing, he said he would vote for the joint substitute proposed by Messrs. Bromwell and Church.

Mr. PILLSBURY, of Livingston, spoke briefly in favor of the report.

Mr. PERLEY, of Marshall, followed in favor of the report.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Williamson, obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the convention adjourned.

...and said that he did not design to speak on the subject at all. He had been [illegible] in order to see it that [illegible] He first takes [illegible] and the origin and history [illegible] In 1822, when a grant from Congress, through Hon. Daniel P. Cook, for the benefit of this canal. In 1823 the Legislature appropriated $10,000 to survey the route. It was not finished until 1848. He believed it wrong that the common school money [illegible] this commercial revolution swept all over the world. He thought the wildcat banks had considerable to do with the financial troubles in 1836. Besides the people that were interested in carrying on the public works. He wished to call attention to the fact, that this canal was the only public work over which the people had control. The little improvements required on the Illinois River are all that are necessary to bring the Mississippi to Chicago, and from there to the seaboard. He regarded the present as the first battle with the monopolists. This was the only public way to open commercial highways to the people. Illinois is a great agricultural State and must have cheap freights. It is the great producing State of the Union. He alluded to its rapid growth, wealth, and the rapid production of grain in the State. All these products must be carried to market and the great necessity of the people is cheap transportation. There are members here who say that the project will not benefit their localities, and hence they will oppose it. The argument, if carried to its legitimate conclusion, would lead to the defeat of everything, especially in view of the fact that these very same members often asked for favors from the State which interested only themselves, for which other parts of the State had to pay. He was opposed to that particular kind of legislation which took into consideration one locality to the exclusion of another. He alluded to the attack of Mr. Allen upon Cook County, and said that county with only one-sixth of the population of the State, paid one-fifth of the taxes that went for the benefit of the constituents of the gentleman from Crawford. Then he defended the canal against the charge of wanting [illegible] paying its expenses, and was a large surplus besides. He alluded to the sanitary features of the canal, thereby he said they had been severely commented upon by various gentlemen. For every dollar expended by the State there directed it would be [illegible] paid back two into the State Treasury. He referred [illegible] arguments of the gentleman from Woodford. He would have us believe that he was the first discoverer of the advantages of canal routes in this State. There were others—LaSalle and Marquette—who spoke of the great water lines which would some day have to be opened. The gentleman would proceed to make a charter for a canal, and is interested in the route which the Legislature has laid out. If this canal is a good thing for private individuals, why is it not for the State of Illinois? Another member, Mr. Allen, speaks about two days, and makes a general indictment against all internal improvements, and all the time he is talking against the Illinois Canal, which has been built and paid for.

In reply to a question Mr. ANTHONY said he was not in favor of having the Legislature levy taxes on the people for further improvements. He took up the remarks of Mr. Church, and charged that gentleman with being an enemy to the canal under the guise of attacking the system of internal improvements generally. He would [illegible] Mr. CHURCH [illegible]

...a charter which had not been taken by [illegible] not claim that our government is a failure, because others have proved so; that scheme is a failure [illegible] pursuits in this direction often failed; that civilization is a failure because Christ [illegible] in the past; that religion was a failure because two thousand years has been spent in its dissemination; that education is a failure because schools bring in no revenue? He read from an article in the Chicago *Times* in reply to this kind of a position. The argument is that if that part of the committee is engrafted into the constitution it will forever remain a burden upon the hands of the people. He spoke of railroad monopolies, and the evils to be apprehended from them. But a few years and we had competing express companies. Now they are all consolidated, and the people pay all the cost of such a situation. The telegraph system has become a monopoly, and it is openly urged by able statesmen that it pays into the hands of the government. He continued at length, mainly in reply to J. C. Allen. He charged that the gentleman who has [illegible] the system of internal improvements in 1836. This part of the State, from which the money for the north part the money which educates its children, is always the first to promise to furnish great consequences. He instances where money had been drawn from the State Treasury to improve local enterprises in the southern part of the State.

[Here there were much noise and confusion, owing to several gentlemen from the localities alluded to asking questions of the speaker.]

Mr. Haines continued: Why is there such a hostility to a great State work [illegible] Whether it is true that everyone [illegible] are lawyers represent railroads, he was not prepared to say. Whether other gentlemen have private interests to subserve, he was not prepared to say. He (Haines) was not a lawyer. He was here to represent the interests of the State, and not merely the County of Lake. He spoke of the benefits which already flowed from the canal, and the low prices which obtained when the canal was open. The argument is that the canal don't pay. Robert Fulton realized just six Spanish dollars from his steamboat on the Hudson. Was that any reason why we should not go on and give to the people the benefit of his grand idea? Do we live for ourselves alone, and legislate only for local interests? He thought not.

[Here there were many interruptions, and the debate assumed a personal aspect, consisting of questions and answers having no reference whatever to the question under consideration.]

Commenting upon Mr. Cary's position on the canal question, he said it didn't enter into any policy of the whole contradicting the gentleman from Galena represented was repudiation. They desired to pay no taxes, although drawing from the United States Treasury a large sum. Hence it was the gentleman from Jo Daviess who had the most grounds of supplies [illegible] to navigable waters, and said that it was proposed to protect whatever interest the State might have. Trying it could do no harm.

The convention rose and adjourned till 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

The convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, and voted to hold an evening session at 7:30 o'clock. The convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hanna still in the chair.

Mr. TINCHER, of Vermilion, resumed the floor. He thought that when the two parties who were the State continue to own the canal the body was nearly unanimous. The point at issue was whether the State should prohibit itself from further extension. He did not think it belonged in any particular to the State to tax. [illegible] purpose as to make this a ship canal. That should be left to the General Government. [illegible] the act of 1867, by which [illegible] was a great measure both for that city and the State and he should not regret if that city and the people along the line of the canal [illegible] and the State was not taxed for the purpose. Now the amount expended with interest thereon [illegible] be considered that the sanitary uses of the canal would pay back to Chicago many times over all that had been expended. The truth was that Chicago and the people along the line of the canal and Illinois River formed a ring which nearly controlled the State. The gentleman read from one of the reports [illegible] to which that not only the Illinois River but Rock River, at Dixon and Sterling, and also other rivers came within the provisions of the act. Now all that was needed for the improvement of every river in the State could be drawn upon to cover the money. A gentleman yesterday had alluded to the story of the spider and fly. He wished to warn the convention as one of the skeletons left from the great Illinois spider's dinner, against any further visits to the spider's parlor. He had been one who voted for the act of 1837, and at that time he had no thought of what it would come to. By that time Commissioners had been appointed and in looking over the experience it was found that no one of them had charged for over 365 days in the year. Mr. Tincher reviewed several other provisions of the act. The people along that canal and river had a perfect right to improve them, by putting their hands in their own pockets, but not otherwise. He had voted for the appropriation of $400,000, because he had thought it a good investment. The same thing was promised now; but he had learned better. He read from the Journal of the session of 1867, to show what alluring promises were then made. They were told that the expenditure would at once become a source of great profit to the State. The $400,000 was borrowed from a certain State fund; and, besides, they were told that a new constitution was soon to be had which would leave a door open for paying it. He read from a Chicago paper a statement that the canal was mortgaged to that city for more than it is worth. Now, for one, he did not think a better thing could be done than to quitclaim the property to that city. Just as soon as this report is adopted into the constitution, Chicago having accomplished her purpose, would come down here and claim her money back. But the strongest objection to the report was the certain formation of rings. This work had already caused the formation of rings. He opposed all internal improvements by the State. The State cannot, and no State could, or ever had conducted public works successfully. He did not insist upon selling the canal, but would let it work out its own salvation. "But, the railroads!" say the gentlemen. Now, he did not think any railroad ever had, or ever would offer to buy this canal. This canal was the oldest barnacle in the State of Illinois. Figures had clearly shown that it had not paid the State much as yet.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, said the course of certain friends of this measure compelled him to address the committee again. The debate was thrust upon us by the gentleman who brought forward the report, and, in its course, he had been subjected to some very unjust criticisms. The gentleman from Lake had given his speech such a personal vent that some reply was needed. The gentleman had read from a Chicago paper to some considerable extent, and he had supposed that the argument there presented would be unanswerable by Democrats. Now, he had not himself been in the habit of forming his opinions from newspapers, or from any editor in the State. When the *Times* is, he would bow to its inscribed, "I am Mr. Storey's dog; what dog are you?" and wear it round his neck. Mr. Allen proceeded to read a second article from the same issue of the Chicago *Times* from which Mr. Haines had quoted, the same being the figures of the annual report, with accompanying remarks. From this he deduced that $11,000,000 more would soon be needed to build up a work entirely local in its character at the expense of the rest of the State. The gentleman from Lake had charged that he was in the railroad interest. Now he was not in that interest. He had been a Director for over a railroad President. Could that gentleman say as much, or had he been kicked out of a railroad company both as President and Director for mismanagement? The gentleman had assaulted Crawford County because she was poor. She had nothing like the school fund. But how with the county of Cook, for which that gentleman has seemed more especially to speak? Last year she had drawn more than $100,000 from the fund. But why were the people of Southern Illinois poor? It was because a scheme of internal improvements, in 1837, put [illegible] in debt, and this very canal was responsible for $11,000,000 of this debt. This was the only one of the schemes undertaken at that time which had not been taken wholly into the grave [illegible] ... Now, [illegible] to suck the life blood from our people. It is the Pandora's box which opened the door to all its ills. It was the grave in which laid buried the hopes and energies of an entire generation. We had been told that the lands were being opened up; [illegible] in Vermilion and Cook. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. ANTHONY, of Cook, [illegible]

PEORIA.

Fatal Accident—Ruffianism and Vigilance Committees—A Windfall—Weather, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PEORIA, Feb. 2.

A man named Lonsdale, living in Limestone township, met with a fatal accident at the gas works, yesterday. He was leading horses, when one animal suddenly started forward, pushing Lonsdale against a wall, and running the wagon tongue completely through him. He lingered a few hours and died.

A band of ruffians attacked a citizen on Second street, last night, knocked him down with a slung shot, garroted, and nearly killed him. Several highway robberies took place on the same evening. The city is full of desperate characters. The police are remiss in their duty, and Vigilance Committees are talked of.

A German in this city, named Sarnwaldt, has fallen heir to $100,000 by the decease of a rich uncle in Holland.

Weather to-night clear and cool.

The case of The People vs. Mathews, charged with assaulting a pupil in school, was decided yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

LOUISIANA.

Auditor Wickliffe Suspended—The New Orleans Custom House Frauds—The Key West Shooting Affair.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Governor Warmoth has appointed James Graham State Auditor, vice Wickliffe, suspended in consequence of the articles of impeachment brought against him.

The grand jury have found bills against Perry Fuller, late Collector, and his assistants, McGray, T. A. Dewolf, Robt. Speeds, W. A. West, and Mark Diekeenselt. Affidavits have been made charging them with conspiracy to defraud the government of the revenue.

Dr. Hock, a prominent Cuban, telegraphed to Key West to ascertain if it was true that Castanon, editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, had been assassinated by Cubans, as reported, and received the following reply:

"To J. C. Hock, New Orleans:

"Untrue. Castanon slapped Cuban's face. His adversary fired, killing him."

CANADA.

A Flatboat Armada Against Winnipeg.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—The Dominion Government has ordered the construction of a large number of boats, to be thirty-six feet long, six feet wide and three feet deep, for the purpose of sending men into the Winnipeg settlement on the first opening of spring.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—COTTON—In fair demand [illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,160 head; [illegible]

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR, $4.75@5.50; Oregon extra, $5.25. [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2.—Crude petroleum dull, but prices strong; [illegible]

COOK, COBURN & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
[illegible]
Office, 87 Dearborn-st.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

For the Week Ending Feb. 2.

1—FARM AND GARDEN: Agricultural Education—Letter from Rural—The Dairy—Cheese and Butter-Making—Osage Orange—Cooking Food for Animals, Feeding Corn, &c.
2—NORTHERN ILLINOIS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY: Third Annual Meeting at Dixon.
3—EMPEROR NAPOLEON: As a Model Farmer.
4—RURAL LIFE: From the Hearth and Home.
5—TAX ON PRODUCE BROKERS: Letter from Commissioner Delano.
6—LONDON LETTER: An Englishman's Impression of the United States—The First Questions—American Hotels and American Railway Travel—Americans at Home and Abroad—The Feeling Toward England.
7—PARIS: The Funeral of Victor Noir—"To Paris!" "To Paradise!"—The Return of the Populace to the City—The Dispersion of the Mob.
8—HAYTI: The Flight and Capture of Salnave and All His Followers—Nine Members of Salnave's Ministry Shot Down in the Presence of Their Chief—Trial and Summary Execution of Salnave.
9—FOREIGN ITEMS: A Column of Interesting Matter.
10—NEW PUBLICATIONS: The Earlier Years of our Lord's Life on Earth—Peter Mundi—Lossing's Pictorial Field-Book of the War—Poetical Works of Alfred Tennyson—Harper's Magazine, &c.
11—HARVARD UNIVERSITY: Its Present Condition.
12—AMERICAN TUILERIES: From our Washington Correspondent.
13—HOW TO EAT: From a Tract published by the Ladies' Sanitary Association, London.
14—THE DEAD MAN'S BELL: An Interesting Story.
15—TROUT FISHING IN THE YOSEMITE. By Hon. J. D. Caton.
16—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SUN: Lecture by Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge, Mass.
17—POETRY: The Old Geologist.
18—OLD-TIME MARRIAGES.
19—WISCONSIN LETTER: Governor Fairchild's Visit to Washington—Doings of the Legislature.
20—SCIENCE FOR CHILDREN.
21—THE STORY OF A DIVER.
22—STRANGE DELUSION IN MASSACHUSETTS: Excitement Regarding the Alleged Premature Burial of a Young Lady.
23—WINE PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA.
24—EDITORIALS: Town and County Debts—San Domingo and St. Thomas—The Canal Question—Fisk, Gorbia & Co.—San Francisco and Chicago—Trumbull—Sumner—The Warehouse Controversy—Handy Andy—The State Printing—Going to the Legislature—The Revels Case—The Industrial University.
25—PERSONAL, POLITICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS.
26—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION: A Full Synopsis of the Proceedings.
27—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS: Full Synopsis.
28—NEWS SUMMARY: Including Personal, Political, Miscellaneous, The City, and several State, Washington, &c.
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30—MARKET REPORTS: Full Review of the Chicago Markets, Latest Markets, by Telegraph, of all Commercial Points—Herkimer County Cheese Market, &c.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken at moderate rates. Subscription price for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum, with a liberal reduction for a club of ten or more.

MATTOON.

Third Annual Session of the Central Illinois Horticultural Society—Second Day's Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MATTOON, Feb. 1.

The Secretary reported the progress of horticulture during the past year. The fruit crop was fair in quantity, but quality injured in appearance by the codlin and other causes. Insects had been more than usually troublesome. The grape crop was nearly a failure. From twenty-three counties replies state that in the orchards thirty years ago were Winesap, Rawles' Janet, Ben Davis, Domine, Maiden's Blush, Yellow Bellflower, Pennock, Little Romanite, Milam, Snow, Red June, Early Harvest, Rambo, Red Astrachan, Red Cathead, Smith's Cider, Sweet June, and Sweet Pippin. Nearly all these varieties are yet popular; and most of the apples now sent to market are of these varieties. Among the new varieties are Fall Wine, Willow, Rome Beauty, Sops of Wine, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Sweet Bough, the Russets, Wagoner, White Pippin, Smith's Cider, and others. Among the most highly commended are Sops of Wine, Keswick Codlin, Maiden's Blush, Early Harvest, Yellow Bellflower, Red June, Ben Davis, Rawles' Janet, Winesap, White Pippin, Standard, and Smith's Cider.

LIST OF APPLES.

Dr. Hull stated that a list arbitrarily made would give more satisfaction than one made by the Society. [illegible] Mr. Dunlap said [illegible] with similar soil will find no great difference of opinion as while difference of soil and climate make the difference.

American Summer Pearmain.—Dunlap—Says that it is of no value for market. Dr. Hull says it is good in some localities.

Bailey.—Dunlap—Does not bear young, and has no reputation yet to make.

Red June.—Huggins, of Macoupin—Not so desirable as formerly; scabs badly. Dr. Hull says that this matter of scab is no objection to any variety, for it can be remedied.

The Duchess of Oldenburg.—McClain, of Coles County, noticed that they were tender when young, but do well later; bears young and is productive.

Dr. Hull doubts that the last speaker had the true Duchess. The spurious kind is tender. Not so of the genuine, which is very hardy even as far North as Minnesota.

Dr. Warder was surprised to hear that the trees were tender in Coles County, or that the two-year old trees had the bark bursted.

John Davis thinks that the bursting of the bark may be caused by late growth of the roots, and chilly condition of the atmosphere.

Early Harvest.—Huggins thinks it of no value. Pope, Dunlap, McClain, had light crops; Francis, of Sangamon, had good crops; Curtis, of Ogden, had cultivated this apple thirty years and had fair crops.

Early Pennock—Dunlap—One of the most profitable for market.

Early Strawberry.—Hull, Bacon, Dunlap and others pronounced it of little value.

Sops of Wine.—Huggins and Dunlap considered this the most valuable early apple for market.

Dyer—No remarks.

Fulton—Dr. Morse, of St. Louis, was not satisfied with this variety. Davis, Dunlap and Mann had found it of no great value. Pope, of Kinmundy, was pleased with it. Dagey had found it good in the timber. Dr. Warder found it good in Kansas.

Fall Pippin.—Curtis—This apple was originated thirty years ago by his father. Similar to Maiden's Blush. A valuable fall apple.

Fameuse or Snow.

Francis' Desirable—Pope—Not good in Marion County.

Autumn Swaar—Good bearer.

Keswick Codlin—Good for market.

Lowell—Good late summer apple.

Maiden's Blush—Good everywhere; hardy, fair, and productive.

Mr. Mann, of Iroquois, said the trees were injured in the nursery last fall.

Porter—One of the most profitable autumn apples.

Rambo—Francis—Good in Sangamon. Davis says: Best apple in Macon County. Huggins says it is good. McLean: Very fine. Dunlap says it must be grafted above ground, and should be in the fruit gardens early.

Rawdell's Sweet—Good yellow bellflower; good on clay, timber soils in some locations. In Edgar County, productive only on heavy clay soils. All agreed that the apple is desirable, but is too uncertain in heavy soils to recommend its indiscriminate planting.

Ben Davis—Caldwell, of Pike County, says it is "number one." Dr. Hull says it is "poor, and should not be grown." Dunlap said it was "one of the most beautiful and would pay better than most others, but it should not be planted."

English Golden Russet—Pope says, "Good." *Gilpin, or Little Romanite*—Best for cider; very profitable; a long keeper.

Hubbardston's Nonesuch—Profitable at Alton; not so profitable at Springfield.

Jonathan—Huggins thinks it the best.

Milam—Reeves, of Shelby County, and others thought them too small. On the whole, a very good apple.

Michael Henry Pippin.—Productive, but too small, and loses flavor.

Mother—Gross—Poor; not desirable.

Rawles Janet—Good. One of the most popular.

Red Canada—Comes into bearing slowly.

Wagener—Should be grafted above ground, as its own roots are defective. Does well.

Rambo Further—Only moderately valuable.

White Pippin—Good to bear big; very popular, but scarlet badly last year.

Willow—One of the most profitable of long-keeping apples.

Yellow Bellflower—The coming apple for central and north half of the State.

The *Clayton* and *Imperial* were called, but attracted no discussion. Mr. Pope says it does well at Kinmundy.

McAfee—Fruit firm and productive; tree a very moderate grower. Dr. Warder says it is a scrubby tree.

Grimes' Golden—Dr. Warder said the fruit is good, but not productive for market.

King of Tompkins County—No remarks.

Lawver—Specimens of this apple from Missouri. Large and showy, but not known. Some [illegible] a great bearer. [illegible] *Ramsdell* is the same as the "Kansas Keeper."

Beef Junet—One of Brown's seedlings. A very good apple.

Mr. Warder gave a lecture on the

[illegible]

COAL.

COAL REDUCED

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 West Randolph-st., No. 176 West Kinzie-st., corner Green.

We have reduced the price of the Hocking Valley Coal to $6.50 per ton, delivered within a radius of two miles of our yards. Extra charge made for greater distances.

SAFES.

SARGENT TO THE WORLD.

Chicago, Feb. 2, 1870.

I have deposited with the First National Bank, of this city, as the subjoined receipt will show, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, which I hereby offer as a reward to Joseph L. Hall, or any other man, who will pick in thirty hours, without injury to Lock or Safe, any one of the nine locks on the following Safes:

Four Locks on the National Bank of Commerce.

Three Locks on the Illinois State Savings Institution.

Two Locks on the Fourth National Bank.

Or three Locks to be put on Safe in Manufacturers' National Bank, or one on the vault door of the First National Bank. Should the party desire it, I will take any one of the Locks chosen apart, and let them examine it, and take measurements of every piece before trial, and then put it together in his presence, and the presence of the Committee, three of which may be chosen—one by myself, one by Hall or any other man, and the two so chosen to choose the third party. The one chosen by me shall set the combination of the Lock, lock and unlock it in the presence of the Committee to show it is in good working order, they not knowing the combination on which it is set.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1870.

Received of James Sargent One Thousand Dollars, to be paid to any person who may pick his Bank Lock according to the terms of his above published offer, or, if not used, to be returned to him in five days from date hereof. (Signed) L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

As Bankers who are now using Hall's best twelve-wheel double dial VICTOR Bank Lock in their Safes dare not give me a trial for fear I will pick them, I now offer to the National Bank of Commerce or the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, One Hundred Dollars to allow me the privilege of a trial by picking either one of the Hall Locks on their Safes, and, if I succeed, they to give me a certificate of the fact. I will furnish them with a good Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe during the trial, so their business will not be interrupted. If this will not satisfy Bankers and the public, what will?

Any communications for the next five days may be addressed to me, care of PRATT & COVERT, 86 Washington-st.
JAMES SARGENT.

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Previous to taking Inventory we are offering our entire stock of

LADIES' FURS,

Consisting of all the latest and most stylish Goods, at greatly reduced prices.

BISHOP & BARNES, *Fashionable Fur Manufacturers*, 115 LAKE-ST.

GOOD MINK SETS FOR $25.
B. BURTON, 99 WASHINGTON-ST.

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H. & F. BLANDY,

MANUFACTURERS,

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Portable Steam Engine AND PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAWMILLS,

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ALL OF THE ABOVE WARRANTED.

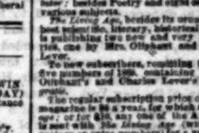
Address H. & F. BLANDY, 58 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. OLIPHANT—CHARLES LEVER.

Littell's Living Age, No. 1340, for the week ending February 5, contains [illegible]

[illegible]



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GREASED PIG RACE.

Splendid Ice. Good Music.

And More Sport than a Horse can Draw.

WEST SIDE RINK OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GOOD ICE. MUSIC EVERY NIGHT.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.

Proposals for Building the New Court House.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners for Cook County, [illegible]

J. S. BOARDMAN, Chairman Board Commissioners.

DENTISTRY.

PRICES FOR DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF KILWINNING LODGE, No. 311, A. F. & A. M., this (THURSDAY) evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. Business of importance and work.

By order of the W. M.
R. G. LUCAS, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The Members of H. W. BIGELOW LODGE, No. 438, A. F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their hall, McVicker's Building, on Friday, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, John H. Beal. All Master Masons are cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
GEORGE TAPPER.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. LOFTS 115 LAKE-ST.

The best location in the city for first-class trade. Apply to BISHOP & BARNES.

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STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE.

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[illegible]
A. J. COOPER & CO., No. 161 Washington-st., ground floor.

LOTTERY.

Extra Class, No. 153, for Feb. 2, 1870. [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. S. J. CARPENTER

CAN BE CONSULTED AT No. 121 Madison-st., Chicago, ON

CATARRH,

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, LOSS OF VOICE, OFFENSIVE BREATH, and diseases of the

THROAT & LUNGS,

DEAFNESS,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, NOISES IN THE HEAD.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1869.

Dr. S. J. CARPENTER:

[illegible]

JOHN C. SHEA.

SAPOLIO

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK STOCK.

$14,000.

FOR SALE BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, PHOENIX BUILDING, 90 LA SALLE-ST.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., Chicago, Jan. 25, 1870.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next, for the payment of the usual semi-annual cash dividend of 5 per cent.
A. DUDGEON, President.

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A. VANCE BROWN, President.
CHARLES T. BUKLEY, Cashier.
JOHN OTT, Assistant Cashier.

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On First-Class Chicago Real Estate [illegible]
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F. G. WELLS & CO., 44 LaSalle-st.

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On Improved City Property.
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Illinois County and Township Bonds WANTED.

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DR. J. C. DEAN

Has resumed practice and opened New Dental Rooms [illegible] Washington-st., corner of Wabash-av.

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CONTINUE THE Banking & Commission Business IN Government, Railroad & Other Securities.

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Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 6 Wall-st., New York.

[illegible]

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HOUSE MOVING

AND RAISING. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

100 New and Second-hand SAFES

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WANTED.

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THE AMERICAN BROILER.

The Principles Involved in the Perfect Broiling of Meats.

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PALATABLE AND NUTRITIOUS

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Smoke and Smell of Burning Grease

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PRICE, $3.00.

FRANK STURGES & CO., [illegible]

199 & 201 Randolph-st., Chicago.

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MEDICAL.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Enoch Morgan's Sons.

GENERAL NOTICES.

American Merchants' Union Express Co.

[illegible]

A. L. STIMSON.

Tax Payers of the Town of Cicero, Cook County, Ill.

[illegible]

TAXES TOWN LAKE.

DANIEL BURCKY, Collector, 78 LaSalle-st., Room [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

Enoch Morgan's Sons.

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[illegible]

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1870.

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MR. SCHENCK'S TARIFF BILL.

The origin of the tariff bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, on Tuesday last, was betrayed by General Schenck when he remarked that it had been impossible for the committee to perform their work sooner, in justice to the "various *interests* whose representatives came before the committee day after day." We venture to inquire what peculiar business these representatives of private interests had with the Committee of Ways and Means in framing a bill imposing taxes upon thirty-nine millions of people. It is very easy to see what influence they have had in framing it. They have succeeded (if the bill should pass) in curtailing the revenues of the government several millions of dollars, and in transferring several millions more from the earnings of the people to their own pockets. The bill is not quite so shameless and unprincipled as that which was defeated four years ago, and yet it contains provisions more stupid and ridiculous than any which were embraced in that measure—as, for instance, the provision admitting *anthracite coal* free of duty, when there is no anthracite coal produced in the world as an article of commerce except in the United States—likewise the clause imposing a duty of one and one-half cents per pound on *flour*, when we are the largest flour-exporting country in the world. These two provisions, and several others in the bill, are intended to deceive ignorant persons, and to arrest their attention while their pockets are being rifled.

We invite the attention of the people to the items of the bill so far as they have been reported by telegraph.

The existing duty on *tea* is twenty-five cents per pound. The bill reduces it to twenty cents. *Coffee* is now taxed five cents. The bill reduces it to four cents. These are purely revenue duties. All the money that is collected from the consumers of these articles goes into the public Treasury. The only question to be considered is whether the government can afford to lose this revenue. Perhaps it can. If so, let the duties be reduced, but let it be borne in mind that it is not the pesky free traders who have demanded this abatement of the government revenues. On the contrary, they have always insisted that the Treasury should have all the money required for the preservation of the public credit. The protectionists, however, have come forward in this bill and offered to reduce the taxes, from which the *government revenues* are obtained, provided those from which *their* revenues are obtained shall be increased. Wonderful magnanimity!

The next provision in the bill is an increase of the tax on *refined sugar*, the existing duty on which is 3 cents per pound. The bill increases it to 4 cents, thereby giving one cent per pound more to the sugar refiners. This is a scheme which the sugar refiners have been pushing for a long time. It will be a long time more, we fancy, before they get it. There was some talk of reducing the tax on raw sugar, but the Louisiana planters put a stop to that. Protection being a system, it will not answer to weaken the edifice in any place, for if the tariff on sugar were reduced, we should soon see the planters arrayed on the other side, and demanding, perhaps, a similar reduction in the tax on salt.

On *brandy* the existing tariff is $3 per gallon. The bill proposes to admit it at $2. This is another purely revenue duty. There is no private interest protected by it. The brandy of California is in no sense a competitor with the French article, even in California. Regarding the duty in this light, it is not unlikely that the reduction of the tax may increase the revenues of the government somewhat by causing a larger importation. The whiskey ring will do well to take notice that their protection is reduced about 50 per cent by this change. But perhaps they can stand it.

The existing duty on *cigars* is $3 per pound and 50 per cent *ad valorem*. Very little of this duty is collected, nearly all the imported cigars being smuggled. The bill reduces the duty to $2 per pound and 25 per cent *ad valorem*. It is not unlikely that more revenue may be obtained from this duty than from the higher rate, by taking away a portion of the profits of the smugglers.

The duties on *cotton goods* are substantially the same as before.

The duties on women's and children's *dress goods*, made in whole or in part of wool, are enormously increased. The existing rates on the ordinary varieties are 4 cents per square yard and 25 per cent *ad valorem*. The bill fixes them at 6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent *ad valorem*. On the finer articles the existing duties are 6 cents and 30 per cent—increased to 8 cents and 40 per cent, and on certain varieties to 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent. This is sheer extortion and robbery without the smallest justification or palliation.

The duties on *flax* and *hemp*, two articles of universal use, are increased from 35 to 50 per cent, to enable about fifteen hundred persons in the United States to plunder thirty or forty millions.

The duty on *pig iron* is reduced from $9 per ton to $7. The Special Commissioner of the Revenue showed in his recent report that if it were reduced to $5 none could be imported except those varieties which cannot be produced in this country. Still we are thankful for small favors. Pig iron enters into every branch of industry in the United States, great and small. A wise system, even of protection, would abolish the duty on such an article altogether. We shall look, however, to see a fierce resistance to this small reduction from the pig iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and a still fiercer opposition on their part to the proposed reduction of $2 on *old scrap iron*. A few years ago, certain rolling-mill proprietors attempted to get the duty on old scrap iron reduced to $5 per ton, and actually carried a measure to that effect through the House, when the pig iron gentry rallied and stopped it in the Senate by showing that it was contemplated to import the worn-out rails of European railways in immense quantities, to be re-rolled for American roads, and especially for land grant roads, whose proprietors [illegible] concerned about their [illegible] of the

[illegible] ing but shoddy; and it was claimed that, instead of reducing the duty, it ought to be put on the prohibited list, along with counterfeit money and obscene publications. And so they managed to keep old scrap iron up to $8 per ton. We think there was truth and force in the arguments they employed.

The duties on steel are nearly all rearranged in the interests of the "representatives" who have, as Mr. Schenck says, been before the committee from day to day. There is an average increase in the rates proposed, but the classification is such that only an expert can tell "where the gazelle comes in."

The telegraph synopsis of the bill concludes with the profound remark, "Anthracite coal admitted free; other coals remain as before." That will do!

Mr. Schenck vouchsafed the remark that it had been the intention of the committee in framing the bill to study two things—"revenue and protection." The only thing equal to this sage observation is the reply of the witness who was asked what was the reputation of the prisoner at the bar for truth and veracity: "For truth, good—for veracity, not so good." Inasmuch as revenue is obtained only from goods which are imported, and protection is obtained only as they are excluded, Mr. Schenck must have meant that the committee had studied how to lessen revenue and increase protection. We think he has succeeded admirably.

THE LATE INDIAN FIGHT IN MONTANA.

The following letters and despatches will explain the matter of the severe chastisement inflicted upon the murdering and marauding Indians in Montana, accounts of which have recently appeared.

During the past summer communications were sent to the Secretary of the Interior by General Sully, Superintendent of Indians in Montana, and by Indian Agents and citizens, setting forth the outrages of various kinds, including several murders, and attacks on small parties of men, committed by these Indians. These communications were referred through the War Department and General Sherman to General Sheridan, who replied by the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 21, 1869.

Brevet Major General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior with accompanying reports of General Sully, Mr. Pease and Mr. Culbertson, Indian Agents in Montana, on the subject of depredations by the Piegan tribe of Indians.

We have but so few troops in Montana, on account of the expiration of enlistments, as to have been unable to do much against these Indian marauders; but the regiments are now filling up, and I think it would be the best plan to let me find out exactly where these Indians are going to spend the winter, and about the time of a good heavy snow I will send out a party and try and strike them. About the 15th of January they will be very helpless; and if where they live is not too far from Shaw or Ellis, we might be able to give them a good hard blow, which will make peace a desirable object.

To simply keep the troops on the defensive will not stop the murders; we must occasionally strike where it hurts; and if the General-in-Chief thinks well of this, I will try and steal a small force on this tribe from Fort Shaw or Ellis during the winter.

It numbers about fifteen hundred, men, women, and children, all told. Very respectfully,

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

This letter was replied to by General Sherman, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1869.

Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 21st ult., relating to depredations by Piegan Indians in Montana, I have the honor to inform you that your proposed action, as stated therein, for the punishment of these marauders, has been approved by the General of the Army. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

Instructions were then given by General Sheridan to General Hancock, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 15, 1869.

Major General W. S. Hancock, Commanding Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: I enclose you the correspondence which I referred to in my private letter of the 13th inst. It will be seen from General Townsend's letter that authority has been given to punish the Piegans, if found within striking distance; and you are authorized by me to extend this authority to any of the Indians who may have been engaged in the murders and robberies lately perpetrated in Montana.

Colonel Baker, who is now *en route* to Fort Ellis, is a most excellent man to be entrusted with any party you may see fit to send out. I spoke to him on the subject when he passed through Chicago.

It will be of no use to make the attempt unless the positions of the villages are well known. The greatest care should be taken to keep the Indians from gaining any information on the subject. It will be impossible to strike these marauders unless the greatest secrecy is maintained. Very respectfully,

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

Before the time for the execution of these directions had arrived, the Indians became so troublesome that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs recommended the raising of 300 mounted volunteers in the Territory to operate against them.

General Sheridan then sent his Inspector General, Brevet Major General James A. Hardie, United States Army, to investigate the condition of affairs, and determine whether any modifications of the instructions already given were necessary, and on his reporting by telegraph, the General replied to him as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 15, 1870.

Brevet Major General James A. Hardie, Fort Shaw, M. T.:

If the lives and property of citizens of Montana can best be protected by striking the Indians, I want them struck. Tell Baker to strike them hard.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General Commanding.

The following despatch shows the results:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29, 1870.

General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

In compliance with your permission of November 4, 1869, to punish the Piegan Indians who have been robbing and murdering in Montana, I have the honor to report the complete success of an expedition sent against them under command of Colonel E. M. Baker, Second Cavalry, in which 173 Indians were killed, 44 lodges destroyed; also a large amount of winter provisions, and 300 horses captured, &c.

I think this will end Indian troubles in Montana, and will do away with the necessity of sending additional troops there in the spring as contemplated.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General Commanding.

COOK COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The powers of the Board of Supervisors of this county are greater, upon local subjects, than those of the Legislature. They have jurisdiction over real and personal property to the value of $300,000,000. This property they may tax or they may mortgage, and the money raised by taxation or mortgage they may expend as they please. To be entrusted with these high and important duties, or, in fact, the administration of an estate of such magnitude, should require in the officer more than ordinary intelligence, a character for integrity, and a degree of personal concern in the promotion of the public interests. But Supervisors are not elected upon any such hypothesis. As a general thing the office is ranked in public estimation below that of Constable, and is frequently filled by men who would be Constables if they were not Supervisors. There are honorable exceptions to this rule; but the personal character of the men who rule that board is so low that, unless a respectable citizen volunteers to take the office, the voters no longer ask one of that class to degrade himself. A property-holder who is at the same time honest and intelligent is out of place in the board. He is powerless; and it is a sacrifice of self-respect for such a man to continue to be a Supervisor.

Is there no relief from this despotism of ignorance, corruption, and irresponsibility? Are the people of this county to have their affairs managed and controlled by a body, the greater number of whose individual members would not be trusted by a citizen with the smallest matter of private business requiring honesty or capacity? It is useless to appeal to voters to remedy this matter in detail at the polls under the present system, which was originally intended for the government of a rural community, having a limited range of duties and a small amount of money to disburse, over the discharge of which duties the Supervisors were to be watched by their neighbors on the adjoining farms.

The present board consists of fifty-four members, representing constituencies ranging from 100 to 2,000 voters, and a majority of them elected in towns having about one-sixth of the whole population of the county. To reach the Board of Supervisors is the ambition of every man in the country towns who has a thought of making money at the expense of the public. The last Legislature cost the State an average of $3,000 a member. The Board of Supervisors costs this county more than that sum per member. Nor is this to be wondered at when we reflect that there is no real responsibility resting upon the Board. The majority, representing one-sixth of the population and only one-tenth of the tax-payers, cannot feel any due sense of responsibility while administering upon the estate of those who have not voted for them. The minority, representing five-sixths of the people and nine-tenths of the tax-payers, feel very little responsibility, because they are, in fact, destitute of power.

[illegible] have been made to reach this evil by making Chicago a county of itself, and thereby releasing it from the thraldom in which it is held by the country towns. That would not be a complete remedy. It would [illegible] public records, involve an enormous expense, and lead to great inconvenience, and would not rid us of the Supervisors. The country towns would not be any embarrassment to the city if there was a recognition of the principle of representation according to population. A much better plan is that of abolishing our present system of county government, and substituting therefor a Board of Commissioners, consisting of thirteen members—three to be taken from each division of the city and four from the country. This would equalize representation, with a liberal concession to the country. These Commissioners should be elected by general ticket, so that they should be responsible to all the people, and upon the minority representation plan, so that the Board could never be composed exclusively of the candidates of any one party. As the powers of this Board relate exclusively to property interests, and are not political in a party sense,—as the duties are purely of a business character,—the legal qualifications of the Commissioners should be such as will give some assurance that men of intelligence and of property interests will be selected. As they will be elected by the voters of the whole county, and as each voter will be restricted to a given number of candidates, such a thing as the election of incompetent men or a professional jobber in public business cannot easily take place. Some such local government as this is needed, even if for no other purpose than to get rid of the miserable imposition known as the Board of Supervisors of Cook County. Our representatives in the State Convention know the affliction under which this county is suffering, and a merciful consideration for their constituents will induce them to provide a proper means of deliverance.

RELIGIOUS STEALING.

A committee of the New York Union League, through Dr. Francis Lieber, its Chairman, publishes a report showing that the Roman Catholic Church in New York has been driving a very thriving business in the way of securing involuntary contributions from the tax-payers for the support of their tenets. During the last year, out of a total State appropriation for the city of $528,742.47, no less than $412,062.26, or more than four-fifths of the whole, went to Roman Catholic schools, of which eighty are maintained chiefly by this means. The following are the figures showing the amount voted to each religious sect:

Roman Catholic	$412,062.26
Protestant Episcopal	[illegible]
Hebrew	14,464.49
Reformed Dutch Church	15,081.56
Presbyterian	[illegible]
Baptist	3,760.34
Methodist Episcopal	3,073.63
German Evangelical	2,097.34
Miscellaneous	44,083.13
Total	$528,742.47

The Catholic denomination had, in 1860, 24 churches out of 252, with seats for 33,576 persons, out of 234,730 furnished by all denominations, and a total number usually attending of 78,488, out of 222,550 of all denominations. Having one-ninth as many churches as the Protestants, seating one-sixth as many persons, and with but little more than one-third as many attendants upon their worship, they draw four times as much public money. This is thirty-six times their proportion according to the number of their churches, twenty-four times as much as their share on the basis of seats for worship, and at least ten times their quota according to the number of worshippers. Last year they inserted in the tax levy a clause giving the sum of $200,000 per annum, to be distributed perpetually by "an officer to be appointed by the Board of Education" among the schools "educating children gratuitously in said city who are not provided for in the common schools." Nine-tenths of this fund will thus go into special Catholic schools, although Roman Catholic officers have almost entire control of the public schools of the city as well, and the latter have 39,000 vacant seats, are better furnished, better lighted, and better taught than the private schools, and are free from Protestant religious instruction of any kind.

Besides this, the report alleges that in 1866, for one dollar a year, the city government gave to the Catholic Archbishop half a block of ground on Madison, toward Fourth avenue, worth now $300,000. In 1852 they gave him, in fee, the whole block lying between Fourth and Fifth avenues and Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, by changing a lease into a fee, for the sum of $83.32. Then, in 1864, they paid the same Archbishop $24,000 for the privilege of extending Madison avenue across this block, and donated him $4,928 to pay all assessments on this block for the expense of opening the street. This gift is now worth $1,500,000. In 1846 and 1857 they gave the Archbishop the block bounded by Fourth and Fifth avenues and Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, now worth another $1,500,000. The city has thus given $3,200,000 worth of real estate to the Roman Catholics, and, we judge from the report, nothing to any other sect. These facts go very far to prove that if New York city has not an "Established Church," supported wholly by taxation, it is not the fault of Tammany Hall.

A despatch from Washington, published yesterday, says that "Mr. Dickey, as spokesman of the high-tariff men, refused to let the minority of the committee print its views." Nobody, we suppose, expected that Mr. Dickey would do anything else. It is a cardinal principle with the Protectionists that there shall be no discussion of the question except on their side, and if anybody is so rash as to presume to discuss it, their arguments, if possible, shall be suppressed. These candid gentlemen have not only done all in their power to prevent the printing of the official report of the Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. Wells, because its facts and figures exposed the mischievous fallacy of the protective system, but they have, for two years, done their utmost to inflict upon him the severest punishment within their power—removal from office—because he dared to make those facts and figures public. Had he concealed them, or had he dishonestly attempted to break their force by ingenious argument and false deduction, they would have rewarded him with praise, and recommended him as worthy of even higher office. Mr. Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, adopts the same policy. That paper, which overloads its columns with all sorts of official reports, does not dare to publish that of Mr. Wells, though it has afforded material for Mr. Greeley's dreary editorials for two months past, and though it seized with avidity, and gave *in extenso* to its readers Mr. Kelley's long, tame, and impotent reply. Such are the tactics of the Protectionists; and the fact is in itself a powerful, if not a conclusive, argument against them. There is nothing so true as the truth, and only those who know it, and know they cannot stand against it, try to keep it out of sight.

The Alton *Telegraph* copies a recent article published in THE TRIBUNE on the State Printing, and adds the following comment:

"We have no reason to doubt any of the statements made in the above expose, [illegible] George T. Brown, of this city, the proprietor of the *Courier*, is the individual referred to by THE TRIBUNE as the 'solvent gentleman' who bid for and obtained the work about fifteen years since. [illegible] This was before the present proprietors of the *Journal* and *Register* had [illegible] We are, therefore, glad that there is a prospect of having all the facts in the case brought out before the public. [illegible] blame fall upon whom it may."

The City Inspector of Boilers proposed to the Common Council, on Monday last, an ordinance requiring the application of the lock-up *safety* valve on all boilers in this city. This safety valve is intended to be placed upon all boilers, and locked to a certain standard. It is then locked up, and cannot be changed or disconnected without the knowledge or consent of the Inspector, who carries the key. It is said that this improvement is of great value as a preventive against explosions.

We do not question its utility nor any of the virtues claimed for it; but there are, nevertheless, reasons why the Common Council should not act hastily in this matter. There are 2,000 boilers in use in this city, and each of these additional safety valves and boxes will cost $75. The adoption of the ordinance will therefore be equivalent to levying a special tax of $150,000. This is a large sum of money to be arbitrarily required of 2,000 persons, and the Council should not exact it until there has been some testimony adduced as to the value of the improvement, and a thorough investigation into its history elsewhere.

We understand that the States of New York and [illegible], by law, required the application of these [illegible] to all boilers in use in those States. Subsequently the laws were repealed. We are informed that agents of the manufacturers are in the city, anxious to have this ordinance passed, that they may furnish the invention to all boiler-owners; but the Council, before taking any such action, should examine into the history of the use of this valve in other cities, and know how long it has been in use; and, if discontinued or rejected elsewhere, why it was so rejected or set aside.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Three gentlemen of Bloomington have subscribed $60,000 toward the establishment of a manufactory of lathes and mechanics tools in that city.

Captain Isaac Whitaker, one of the oldest citizens of Carlinville, died on Thursday of last week.

The Bloomington *Leader* of February 1 says:

"The indignation of all right-minded citizens has been excited to an unwonted pitch at the scandalous injustice practiced by the employers of the poor men on the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad. By the fault of somebody, hundreds of laborers were induced to come to Bloomington under promise of free transportation, steady employment, and good pay. These promises have been largely falsified; the men who left families at home depending upon them, are destitute and hungry, while the men are unpaid. Crowds of them have been standing for a week or ten days upon our street corners, waiting for action of contractors or Boards of Directors of the road to satisfy their claims. Worse than this—these poor men have been compelled to seek the friendly shelter of the calaboose night after night, and to accept the charity of the city in the shape of bread and Bologna sausages to keep off starvation, until they beg to have their way paid to their homes, agreeing to sacrifice their labor in order to escape from the city where they have suffered such grievous wrong at the hands of our great and wealthy railroad men. Forty-four of these destitute and suffering fellow-beings were sheltered in the calaboose last night. In partial settlements with these men they were each charged two dollars as a fee to the intelligence office for the situations—the mark—and charged railroad fare, all of which should, as we have free to them. And now, wearied and disgusted with disappointments and delays, and sick at heart with the injustice committed upon them, they are glad to accept a free passage out of town. Press Butler's place has been thronged all day with hungry men, whom he has been feeding by order of the President of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, and who, it is reported, will furnish them transportation to their homes. Among a large number of our merchants there is weeping, lamentation, and great mourning for extensive invoices of merchandise, groceries, and board bills which are not—neither the pay for the same—and they will not be comforted."

MICHIGAN.

A Miss Stockwell has been admitted to the sophomore class of the University of Michigan, having successfully passed the prescribed examination.

During the month of December last, the Calumet copper mine produced 254 tons 175 pounds; the Hecla, 86 tons 170 pounds; and the National, 14 tons 1,550 pounds.

KANSAS.

A Kansas paper says of a drunken row, in which one man was stabbed and two others shot, "No matter how deplorable, the affair was very *sockerie*."

The Topeka *Commonwealth* of January 29 says:

"Dr. W. S. Webb, of the National Land Company, has in his reception, yesterday, of two large sandstones, from near Fort Harker, which contain some beautiful impressions, apparently of human foot-prints. One contains a very perfect and beautiful impression, apparently of the right human foot. The impression is sharp and well defined, and measures about eight and three fourths inches in length, and about three and a half inches in breadth in the widest place. The other rock contains two impressions, apparently of the right and left foot, not nearly so well defined as the other, but like a footprint in soft mud, that spread after the impression was made. The stones were lying loose, as if they were too curious of a neighboring ledge, and their sharp corners indicate that they are ledge stones. It is just possible, however, that they have been deposited by the ice of the glacial epoch. The whole question is, Are they human footprints? One is very perfect and natural, and physicians here are inclined to answer in the affirmative. But then the rock is, in all probability, cretaceous sandstone, which was undoubtedly deposited many ages before what is generally believed to be the human period. The Indians have cut many impressions on the rocks, and possibly they may be accounted for in the same manner."

THE TERRITORIES.

Mayor Burt, of Cheyenne, recently received from a Crow Chief a piece of gold, as long as a lead pencil and half as thick as his finger. The Indian would not reveal where he got the gold, but said there was plenty of it.

A letter from Colorado Territory to the Boston *Commonwealth* says:

"Evans is a thriving town about six weeks old. I was too late, by a few weeks, to witness the birth of a city; here it is now, in running order; some 300 houses—all stores apparently, or places of business; saloons very abundant, and several young-looking hotels, with large names. It is midway between Denver and Cheyenne, and is the present terminus (January 6) of the branch of the Union Pacific Road to Denver; and a busy place it is, with quite an amount of trade. The citizens are placing considerable confidence in their back country, which, they say, or that will support a town. Knowing none of their back country, and knowing that it is a circuit of twenty-five miles there may be three ranchmen or families possibly, we should say they were discounting the future largely; but from what I have known of these regions, it will not surprise me if a year hence some wandering circus company should stop here and show itself to an audience of 500.

Like the East, this new city is complaining of a lack of ready money. It was supposed by one of the city fathers that there was only about $800 in circulation in the place; that, concentrated by the aid of whiskey in the saloons, the saloons disbursed it to the hotels, and they to the trade, and thus every twenty-four hours all the wheels of trade got greased."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The demand for "penny song books," in France, averages 27,000 a day.

They are cutting ice fourteen inches thick from the Kennebec River.

It cost the Khedive $3,000,000 francs to open the Suez Canal.

An American has built a floating circus to go on the Rhine.

There were 45,931 volumes added to the British Museum Library last year.

The Cambridge (Mass.) school teachers have voted, 46 to 5, in favor of continuing flogging in the schools.

A Nashville wedding party was completely demoralized by a brother of the bride, who fired three shots into the carriage.

In a New England town a man has subscribed to a new church on condition that the town does not subscribe in aid of a certain railroad.

At the conclusion of a tin wedding in Hartford, the couple found a baby on the door step, which somewhat marred the harmony of the hour.

A New Britain (Conn.) battery and the Providence Artillery are about "to drill for the championship of New England."

The walls of Constantinople, completed fifteen centuries ago by the Emperor Theodosius, are to be pulled down, and the stone work in them employed in various municipal improvements.

A woman who lived in Wilkesbarre, Pa., got up a few nights ago for the purpose of taking a smoke, and, in looking for the necessary pipe and tobacco, fell down stairs and broke her neck.

A man who obtained free admission to sundry theatres in Paris, by sending to the managers for them in the name of prominent actors engaged at other houses, has just been sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Toronto courts are to try a breach of promise suit, the fair petitioner in which is 60, and the gay deceiver 70 years of age. The latter recently married another lady, and his first love wants $5,000 to soothe her lacerated feelings.

A bill making drunkenness in public officers a misdemeanor, and punishable as such, has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature. According to a bill in the Alabama Legislature, drunkenness, except on the part of members thereof, is to be a Penitentiary offence.

A doctor, who lives in a little town in Massachusetts, has devised a new remedy for the cure of chronic lung disease. The patient is to place the skin of a cat upon his chest every night. This remedy induces easier respiration, and finally cleanses the lungs.

A musician at a Monaco casino lately bought a bottle of champagne, and, sitting down to the piano, played the gayest music, and drank his wine until but a single glass remained; into this he poured a vial of prussic acid, drank it off, and began a solemn funeral march, which only ended at his death.

A Washington correspondent telegraphed to a Boston paper that although the company at the Price Arthur ball at Washington "was not the cream of society, there was a general gathering of the good, the great, the gifted, and the gay." In reading this (says the New York *Press*), one may well wonder what qualities mark the cream of society in Washington.

An individual claiming to be a woman appears in a New York court and charges a man with having married and deserted her. The man admits the marriage and desertion, but says his wife is one of his own sex. The wife will not admit that this is correct, and there is to be a trial about the matter.

The London *Telegraph* discourses of the drinking habits of ladies, and asks if everybody of good position does not know ladies that drink more than is good for them. They are not inebriates, but they have swallowed the amount of stimulant necessary to bring them up to their best society mark. Physicians, it says, will corroborate the statement.

A plan for a university on a colossal scale has been proposed by prominent Episcopalians in New York city. It is to combine the three principal literary institutions of the Church in New York, Columbia College, the General Theological Seminary, and Trinity School, now known as the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, and establish them on a large tract of land in Westchester County. These institutions represent an aggregate wealth of several millions of dollars.

The amount of coal sent forward from the Pennsylvania mines is, for the season, 100,000 tons greater than it was last year. The product of Cumberland coal in 1869 was more than 500,000 tons greater than in 1868. Speaking of anthracite coal prospects, the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says that: "But few collieries are at work, there being but little demand for coal at present. A number are preparing for the spring business. The workmen and their employers are now discussing the question of wages. There will be a strong competition in the business this year."

Fossil wood has been found at Oakland, Cal., 100 feet below the surface. The San Francisco *Alta* says: "The greater auger was in this wood for a distance of eight feet; but whether it was going transversely through a large tree of that diameter or not, is unknown. The wood was probably deposited in water horizontally; but whether in deep or shallow water cannot now be ascertained. The water at the Golden Gate is 115 feet deep, and the bottom is the solid rock, 100 feet above the level of this ancient tree. Perhaps the water-edge of the coast was raised to its present elevation after the tree had lived, died, and found its final resting place where it still lies."

[illegible] and Lessons, two young mechanicians in Paris, have invented a new kind of safety lock. The key opens the lock without noise; but it is false key be introduced, a "jimmy," or any piece of metal, [illegible] over which completes the battery circuit when [illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible] Pierre Bonaparte is thought to be "not quite right in his head."

Mr. John C. Breckinridge has appeared before the Kentucky Legislature in behalf of the proposed railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga.

The Hon. Halsey R. [illegible], of Glens Falls, N. Y., a Judge, politician, and lover of repose in Northern New York, died on Friday last.

The matrimonial engagement of General Beauregard to Mrs. Hase, of New Orleans, is announced.

Mrs. Jane P. Thurston, monomaniac, has sent a despatch to President Grant, notifying him that she has bought the State of Maine.

William Mosher, of Montpelier, Vt., visited his sweetheart a few days ago, drunk; in consequence of which she dismissed him. He took vitriol, and died at once.

Professor Creasy, the author of the "History of the Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," has in press a novel entitled "The Old Love and the New."

When Michel Levy made his first contract with Victorien Sardou the Notary inquired the name of the dramatist. "Put it down V. Sardou," said the bearer of that name, and the Notary wrote "Vessard Doux!"

It is said that Rose Eytinge has dissolved her matrimonial alliance with George Butler, after an experience of a few weeks, and will soon reappear on the New York stage. She was formerly the wife of Mr. Barnes, a newspaper man.

Thomas Placide refused to attend the funeral of his brother Henry, the other day, because the services were in charge of Dr. Reuben Blake, son of the late Rufus W. Blake, the actor. Between the latter and Thomas a feud had long existed.

A New York letter says: "Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt is much handsomer than newspaper accounts have made her. She is tall, dark, queenly; dresses plainly, but richly; enters into conversation readily; is well read and intellectual. She wears no perceptible jewelry save splendid solitaire ear-drops."

A Paris letter says: "The Empress and some intimate friends were speaking to the Emperor, with great dismay, about the changes which were going on and their wide consequences. 'Well,' said he, 'you are very hard to please. I did myself that, *for a revolution*, things are going on very smoothly.'"

Mr. Richard Grant White puts in this good word for Fisk, Jr.: "In the height of the gold panic, when it might be reasonably supposed that any man who was but moderately interested in the same, would be entirely and nervously absorbed in his own affairs, Mr. Fisk found time to write a letter to a friend of mine for the sole purpose of serving a woman—a woman old and poor."

The following named political prisoners, sent from Ireland to the British penal colonies in 1866 and 1867, have arrived in San Francisco: John Kenny, Dennis B. Cashman, Dennis Hennessey, Maurice Fitzgibbon, Patrick Leahy, Thomas Fogarty, David Joyce, John Shehan, Patrick Wall, Michael Moore, David Cumming, Eugene Geary, John Walsh, Patrick D. Tracy, and Patrick Dunne.

Sir Charles Henry Darling, for many years employed in the colonial service of Great Britain, is dead. In 1851 he was Lieutenant Governor of St. Lucia, and in 1853 held the same position at the Cape of Good Hope. Subsequently he was appointed Governor of Newfoundland, where he remained until 1858, when he became Governor General of the Island of Jamaica. As usual in the West India colonies, the Legislature and the Governor soon got into a row. Finally Governor Darling was removed and sent to Victoria, New South Wales. Late in 1867 differences of opinion arose between the Colonial Minister and himself, which influenced him to present his case to Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary, who, early in 1868, addressed him a letter of sharp reproof, and directed him to transfer the government of the colony to General Carey. He did so and returned to England, and never after held office.

Last year a Mr. Scrope preferred a claim to the Earldom of Wilts or Wiltshire, originally conferred upon William Le Scrope by Richard II., in 1397. The recipient of the title lived to enjoy it but a couple of years, his head having been summarily chopped off by Bolingbroke when he usurped the throne. The title was then conferred in succession upon four other families, and since 1550 has been merged in the Marquisate of Winchester. After the lapse of nearly five centuries, Mr. Scrope stepped forward, showed that he was next of kin to the unfortunate William Le Scrope, and claimed the Earldom on the ground that it was never properly forfeited by the first Scrope, and therefore could not be bestowed upon another. The question was elaborately argued before Parliament, and has finally been decided against the claimant.

Cook County Judiciary.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The plan for the courts of Cook County recently published as that agreed upon by the delegation from this county, has many good features. The provisions in regard to the terms of office, the compensation of Judges and Clerks, and the qualification of jurors, commend themselves to all. The change of the Recorder's Court into one of greater dignity, to be held by the Judges of the other courts, will give more respectability, if not more efficiency, to the administration of criminal law. One of the best propositions is to abolish the Courts of Justices of the Peace; more citizens are interested in the administration of justice within their inferior tribunals than in all other courts. The oppression and corruption in these courts, as now constituted, are notorious and flagrant.

There is, however, a serious fault in the proposed plan. There is no provision which prevents the election of Judges at political elections, but, on the contrary, the present Judges are to hold until their respective terms expire. It is to be inferred that the successors are to be elected at times [illegible] of Judge McAllister expire at the time of the regular elections. If these officers could be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, as they ought to be, let them be elected at a special judicial election, and upon some system of minority voting. This, with the increased term and a proper salary, will secure the highest grade of talent and experience for the bench.

Another serious fault in the plan has been corrected by the Judiciary Committee—the consolidation of the Superior and Circuit Courts. The best court is that held by one Judge, who is alone responsible. This is impossible. We must have three, four, or more Judges in each court, and it is cheaper and more effective to have one than two. Uniformity in the decisions demanded by the public interests. Every practising lawyer in Cook County must be interested in understanding the jurisdiction of a court in the metropolis as the inhabitants of the city itself. There ought to be one Clerk's office for all suitors, one court-room where all attorneys, clients, and witnesses can attend for the call of a docket. If there is one court of record, with general jurisdiction, having, say, seven Judges, two of them will sit as Chancellors, one will call the law docket, dispose of defaults, and dispose of motions preliminary to a trial, and four will try causes. Each of the four trial Judges will probably be provided with a court room and a jury of twenty-four. The business will be dispatched by a system, prompt, and with great despatch. The abolition of compensation by fees will add to these advantages, last, but not least, economy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31, 1870. LEX.

Bastiat's Essays on Political Economy.

From the New York Herald.

That, in a country like this, in the year 1869, a necessity should exist for the publication of such a work as the one before us, is one of those anomalies hardly pardonable in this age of advanced enlightenment and general progress. That so miserably selfish, so audaciously dishonest a theory as that of protection should find defenders among others than the few men personally interested in enriching themselves at the expense of their neighbors, is in itself a wonderful exhibition of the powerful sophistry of such theory. It is a proof how individual can become the specious arguments of logicians who, assuming the name of political economists, actually convince men, not born idiots—men endowed with all their faculties—that the true path to national power and prosperity is to be found in stealing from the consumers for the benefit of the producer.

With the first series of these "Essays on Political Economy" many readers of the *Herald* are doubtless already familiar. They were published some twenty years ago by Messrs. Putnam & Son, of this city. As in France, Germany, and Great Britain, they attracted considerable attention for the vigorous manner in which they demolished all the arguments of the "protectionists." The remaining series are for the first time published here. They will undoubtedly exercise a powerful and beneficial influence if the book be widely circulated, as we trust it will be. There is nothing in it applying to France that does not apply directly to this country. A large class in our midst labors under the most deplorable lack of knowledge in what constitutes true political economy; this condition is that of darkness.

M. Bastiat cannot be charged with partiality in the discussion of his subject. There is no sophism employed by the advocates of protection that he does not fairly and honestly state, presenting it in its most favorable and most powerful light. He admits the deceiving property of such sophism. He shows exactly where the fatal error lies, and he proceeds mercilessly to dissect and lay it bare. He seeks to prove, and he does prove: first, that, combining the faculties of production to check the foundations of all trade; second, that it is not true that the labor of one country can be crushed by the competition of more favored climates; third, that even were this the case, protective duties cannot equalize the facilities of production; fourth, that freedom of trade [illegible]; and fifth, that the countries which are the least favored by nature are those which profit most by freedom of trade. [illegible] We cannot follow M. Bastiat at length through his argument. He clearly proves that even where, with free trade, the importations exceed the exportation, the country need not be impoverished thereby. The style, too, in which he tears down the fabric of protection is admirable. By means of cleverly written stories and animated dialogues he imparts a healthy dry subject with all the interest of a romance. [illegible] written for the masses, and that intellect must be extraordinarily obtuse which fails to grasp with clearness all the propositions laid down in these essays. It is not our purpose to write an essay on political economy, but simply to call attention to the merits of this work by the [illegible].

Of all objections which have been urged against protection there is none so strong as that which exhibits its repressive cowardice. It is this country, it always before a virtual monopoly in the end [illegible] and, we are glad that the opponents of protection have published these essays in their complete form, for the purpose of disseminating their doctrines throughout the republic. Not many years will pass by before the tariff will be [illegible]

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Baker's Battle in Montana.

Bear Chief and His Band Slaughtered.

Some Account of the Blackfeet Nation.

The Shoshone and Bannock Indians.

The Big Horn Exploring Expedition.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

OMAHA, Jan. 31.

The chief topic of interest in the West at the present moment is the late Indian fight by the troops under Colonel Baker's command in Montana.

The companies engaged in the expedition were Company G, Second United States Cavalry, Seneca H. Norton, Captain; Company F, Second Cavalry, O. O. G. Robinson, Captain; Company H, Second Cavalry, Edward Ball, Captain; Company L, Second Cavalry, Lewis Thompson, Captain; and one company of the Thirteenth United States Infantry.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPEDITION.

Early last fall, an old man named Malcomb Clarke, who lived on the Benton Road, was murdered in cold blood by a party of Blackfeet Indians. Clarke had a squaw for a wife, and was on terms of intimacy with the Indians. He is represented as a quiet, industrious ranche man, who took every opportunity to serve and befriend the Indians, by most of whom he was much beloved and respected. Some of the Indians under Bear Chief became offended at Clarke, and determined to destroy him. The cause of their anger is not known, but it most likely originated in some trifling circumstance. Be that as it may, the Indians one night rode up to his house, called Clarke out, and shot him dead.

The matter was immediately reported to the military commander, who made diligent inquiry as to who committed the murder. Meantime, the case was reported to the authorities at Washington, and the telegraph bore the name of the murdered man all over the nation.

Clarke has a sister living in Minnesota, who is married to a gentleman who was a prominent General in the late war, and who is now an influential citizen of the State. When the lady heard of her brother's death, she besought the government to ferret out the murderers and bring them to punishment. The authorities directed the Indian Agents to make every effort to discover the guilty Indians, and General Sully was soon in possession of the murderers' names. The Blackfeet were now called upon to give up the bad Indians, but this they failed or neglected to do until the government, ascertaining that they would not produce them, instructed the military Commander to hold the whole tribe responsible for the murder of Clarke. There were some further negotiations, but nothing could be done, when the case once more went back to Washington for final orders. The authorities, after a full consideration, determined to punish the tribe.

THE EXPEDITION.

Colonel Baker was directed to prepare his command for a two months' scout, and be in readiness to march in the Blackfeet's country by the 1st of January. Colonel Baker is a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Second United States Dragoons, July 1, 1859. He was promoted to a First Lieutenant, and appointed Captain in the First United States Cavalry, January 14, 1862. He served through the war, with his regiment, which was engaged in the battles of Williamsburg, Gaines' Mill, Kelly's Ford, Upperville, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Falling Waters, Todd's Tavern, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, Smithfield, Woodstock, Cedar Creek, Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Rice's Station, and Appomattox, and was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army, for gallant and meritorious conduct. After the war he went with his regiment, to the West, where it has been engaged in the Indian wars, at Owyhee River, Idaho, Dec. 26, 1866; Stein's Mountain, Oregon, Jan. 29, 1867; Silver Lake, Oregon, Sept. 8, 1867; Pitt River, California, Sept. 26, 1867. In 1869, Colonel Baker was promoted to the Second United States Cavalry, and joined that regiment in November last. He was sent, by General Sheridan, to command Fort Ellis, which is at the head of Gallatin Valley, near the town of Bozman, Montana Territory. Bozman is 1,700 miles west of Omaha, by the Union Pacific Railroad and Corrinne stages.

Colonel Baker made haste to concentrate his command, part of which was serving at Diamond City, Montana, and early in January set out for Fort Shaw, which is on the Sun River, and some 250 miles north of Ellis. At the time the expedition marched the thermometer stood below zero, and the snow was in many places over three feet deep. When they arrived at Shaw it is not known, but they left there January 19. The Blackfeet range through all Northwestern Montana, and were supposed to be somewhere near the Teton River when Colonel Baker's column marched from Fort Shaw. The exact place of the battle is not given, but it was fought somewhere near the Teton River, about 100 miles west of Fort Benton, which post is on the Missouri, north of Fort Shaw nearly 100 miles.

Bear Chief, the warrior whose band was surprised, is a man of no great distinction in the Blackfeet nation. He is said to have had about thirty lodges under him, numbering in all 210 souls. Of these eighty were warriors and the rest women and children. There is no doubt but that Bear Chief and his warriors killed Clarke, and they have also murdered several other whites during the last four months. It was Bear Chief who was most disaffected last fall, and it was him and his band the exposed citizens of Montana were most afraid. He was bloodthirsty and cruel in his disposition, and exerted himself assiduously to stir up ill feeling among his people against the whites. He has met his fate, and the people of the border will rejoice over his fall. In Montana the ranchmen will sleep at night without fear of being awakened by the crackling flames of their homes. Bear Chief is dead, and frontier mothers, as they press their babes to their bosoms, will bless the name of the man who slew him. Terrible as has been the punishment of the Blackfeet, it was necessary. To temporize with savages is folly. When all measures of peace have failed let the punishment be short, quick, and decisive. The Blackfeet will never forget the lesson Colonel Baker has taught them, and they will now cease to steal stock and murder whites.

When the Indians found Colonel Baker was after them, the whole tribe packed up and made off with all haste for the British Possessions, believing the troops would not cross the line in pursuit of them; but Colonel Baker came upon Bear Chief's band before he got off American soil.

He was encamped at the time, and the surprise was complete, the camp being entirely surrounded and all avenues of retreat cut off. The Indians are reported to have fought desperately, men, women, and children joining in the battle.

It is feared some of the women and children were killed in the melee, but it is hoped not many. In Indian attacks, where all fight, the killing of a few women and children is always unavoidable. Not only are the soldiers often compelled to kill them in self defence, but they are dressed so much like the warriors that they cannot be distinguished from them in battle. At General Custar's fight a soldier saw a woman aiming a gun at him, and shot her. "What did you shoot that squaw for?" said an officer, riding up to the soldier. "To keep her from shooting me," was the prompt reply. In one of Carr's fights, a Dutchman, after great labor and risk, succeeded in wounding an Indian who was partly concealed behind a sand hill. After the action, he went over to the place, and was surprised to find a woman. "Beats me, dat, all now," he exclaimed, "I tot he vas a man, he shoot so tam vell." It is to be regretted that women or children get killed in these battles, but it cannot be helped. The officers do all in their power to prevent it, but they are unable to guide the bullets of their troops. In Indian battles, you see the line of the enemy and blaze away, regardless of where the bullet strikes, so it hits the line. You see only a head, an arm, and a gun; it shoots at you and you return the fire, as likely as not killing an Indian woman or boy. In the noise and smoke, the din and fray of the conflict, when life is opposed to life, men do not stop to think, but strike down whoever and whatever opposes them. It is generally supposed in the East that Indian women and children are non-combatants, but this is a mistake. They do not go out to war, but when the war comes to their homes, and their village is attacked, they fight as desperately as the warriors. Boys, not more than 12 years old, are, on such occasions, often seen with the warriors shooting their little bows and arrows and doing what execution they can. It is in the battle, and at no other time, that women and children get killed. As they are savages, and have been taught all their lives not to give quarter, so they expect none, and fight on until they fall. They know nothing about the word surrender, and you could not persuade an Indian warrior or woman that if they laid down their arms their lives would be spared. True to their savage natures, they war for extermination, and expect no quarter from any one. It is better, in their estimation, to die fighting than to be tortured to death after the battle. That is the way they do by their captives, and that is the way they expect to be done by if they are made captives.

Nothing yet is definitely known as to the killed and wounded in the late battle, but I will hasten to communicate the particulars as soon as they are received. The latest reports state that there were two hundred and fifty Indians in Bear Chief's band, and that all but about twenty (who escaped) were killed, wounded, or captured. From thirty to forty are said to be prisoners. Bear Chief is among the dead.

THE BLACKFEET NATION.

This is one of the strongest tribes of Indians in the Northwest. At one time they possessed nearly all the country between the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri and the Colorado River. They are a fierce and warlike people, and have long been known as "The Bloody Blackfeet." Not only have they made wars against the Sioux, and Flatheads, but they were, for many years, the bitterest and most wily foes the whites had to contend against. In the census of 1850, the Blackfeet Indians are put down at 13,000 souls, and they probably now number 6,000. They are brave, well-mounted, and they can still muster several hundred warriors, and should they determine to declare war, would give the government and people of the Western settlements much trouble. For a number of years past they have been at peace with the whites, but, of late, have made many ugly threats as to what they would do. It was not, however, until last fall, that they put any of those threats into execution, when, in November, they began to steal and rob indiscriminately, and finally murdered two white men. The Blackfeet, after Baker's fight, on the Teton, fled toward the British line, and are, perhaps, over this, all of American soil, but Baker has permission to follow them, though he will hardly do so, on account of the cold weather and the depth of the snow in that extreme northern latitude.

This Indian fight will attract a greater interest on account of its severity, but the [illegible] locality in which it took place. It is, on the very confines of the republic. We have now reached the extreme northern line of America to our contacts with the savage original possessors of the soil. Civilization and improvement, towns, cities, mills, and farms, will soon spread along the line, and the red people will be pointed out from car windows, to the traveler, as the point where America ends and Great Britain begins. Here's food for reflection.

MORE INDIAN NEWS.

Letters received from the Snake Indian Reservation state that the Shoshones are all at home and quiet. Washakee, with his own band, and twenty-five lodges of Bannocks, is encamped on the North Fork of Big Popoagie River, thirty-five miles north of South Pass. Tigee, the Bannock Chief, has gone, with the rest of his band, north to the Crows, and will remain with them until the grass grows.

Black Bear, the Arapahoe Chief, with a hunting party, has visited Washakee, and had a talk. The Arapahoes wish to join the Snakes, and will, probably, do so in the spring, as Washakee and Black Bear have exchanged presents and professed friendship.

The scouting party of the Big Horn Exploring Expedition has returned to South Pass. It was composed of thirteen men. They went north, explored Clarke's Fork, and were within forty miles of the Yellowstone. The snow was very deep on the mountains, and they could make no gold discoveries. They encountered no Indians, except friendly Shoshones, who were out hunting.

AARON ABOUT.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Address of the Committee of the St. Louis Convention.

To the People of the United States:

On the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of October, 1869, a National Convention was held at the city of St. Louis, composed of delegates from a majority of the States and Territories, who assembled for the purpose of deliberating upon the necessity for a change in the location of the National Capital and its removal to the Mississippi Valley.

The final action of that convention is shown in the preamble and resolutions adopted by it unanimously on the last day of its session, which are as follows:

"WHEREAS, The present site of the National Capital was selected as the most central point when the people of the Republic—only a few millions in number—inhabited only a narrow strip of country along the Atlantic coast; and

WHEREAS, The population of this republic has increased thirteen fold since then, and spread over a vast continent, of which the States in existence when the seat of government was located form only the eastern edge; and

WHEREAS, The present location of the National Capital is notoriously inconvenient in times of peace, and, as the darkest pages of our national history demonstrate, in times of war or domestic turbulence is so dangerously exposed as to require vast armies to defend it, and untold millions of money for its special defence; and

WHEREAS, All the reasons which caused the location of the seat of government where it now is have, by the enormous development of the country and a corresponding change in the wants of the people, become utterly obsolete; therefore,

Resolved, That it is absurd to suppose that the handful of colonists, before steamboats, railways, telegraphs, or power presses were dreamed of, or a mile of turnpike or canal constructed, possessed the authority or desired to exercise the power of fixing the site of the capital forever on the banks of the Potomac, against the will and interests of the hundreds of millions who might come after them.

Resolved, That the people have endured the present ill-located capital for three-quarters of a century, patiently waiting for the vast territory of the Union to be peopled and organized into States, and until the centre of population, area, and wealth could be determined, when a permanent place of residence for the government could be selected. That time has come; all sectional issues are settled; all dangerous domestic variances are disposed of; a new era has been entered upon, and a new departure taken.

Resolved, That, in the language of James Madison in the Congress of 1789, an equal attention to the rights of the community is the basis of republics. If we consider the effects of legislative power on the aggregate community, we must feel equal inducements to look for the centre in order to find the proper seat of government. This equal attention has not been and cannot be given to the interests and rights of the people so long as the capital is located in an inconvenient section of the Union.

Resolved, That the vast and fertile region known as the Mississippi Valley must for all time be the seat of empire for this continent, and exert the controlling influence of the nation, because it is homogeneous in its interests, and too powerful ever to permit the outlying States to sever their connection with the Union. This vast plain will always be the surplus food-producing portion of the continent, and the great market for the fabrics and tropical productions of other sections of the republic. This immense basin must have numerous outlets and channels of cheap and swift communication, by water and rail, with the seaboard, for the ingress of its exchanges; therefore, whatever policy the Government may pursue that tends to multiply, improve or enlarge those arteries of commerce must result in a common advantage to the whole Union—to the seaboard States equally with those of the centre.

Resolved, That the natural, convenient, and inevitable place for the capital of the republic is in the heart of this valley, where the centre of population, area, and wealth, is nearly permanently fixed; where the Government, surrounded by numerous millions of brave and Union loving citizens, would be forever safe against foreign foes or sectional sedition, and where it would need neither ornaments nor standing armies for its protection.

Resolved, That while advocating the removal of the seat of government to the Mississippi, we do not in any way favor the interest of any particular locality, but that we urge Congress to appoint a commission for the purpose of selecting a convenient site for the national capital in the great valley of the Mississippi.

Resolved, That in urging the removal of the National Capital from its present inconvenient, out-of-the-way and exposed locality on the extreme border of the Union, we are in earnest; and that we shall not cease in our efforts until that end is accomplished, fully believing that the increasing necessity of the removal will become more apparent every day, and the majority of the American people will not long permit their interest and convenience to be disregarded.

Resolved, That the removal of the National Capital being only a question of time, we emphatically oppose and condemn all expenditures of money for the erection of public government buildings and the adornment of the city at its present seat of the National Government, as a useless and wanton waste of the property of the people."

During its session the undersigned were appointed a National Executive Committee, charged among other things, with the duty of issuing an address to the people of the United States in explanation and support of the movement in behalf of its removal. To this duty the committee now respond.

At the time of the selection of the present site for the National Capital on the 16th of July, 1790, the States and Territories, numbering, the population was less than 4,000,000, the area of the States and the territorial possessions of the government was 830,513 square miles, and the entire taxable property of the country hardly equal in amount to that now contained in the State of Illinois. All was in its infancy. The great mass of the population was located upon the Atlantic Ocean, not extending in miles in length, nor 150 miles in width. To the whole condition of the nation, its population, and territory, the selection may have been sufficiently central.

Now the conditions are vastly different. By the acquisition of the Louisiana purchase, and subsequent additions of territory, the nation's domain has become continental, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, more than 3,000 miles, [illegible] comprehending an area, exclusive of Alaska, of 3,000,000 square miles, more than the original thirteen States. This additional territory includes by far the most valuable portion of our country, as fertile as the Mississippi valley, of an incomparable fertility of soil, noble forests, its inexhaustible mineral wealth, and its wonderful system of river and lake navigation.

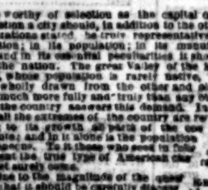
Not only are the present conditions such as to place the centre of our country far to the west of the original thirteen States, but the facts demonstrate that the centre of material power as well is removed far beyond and west of these States; and with the national seat of the railway, the telegraph, the steam engine, steam navigation, and the multiplied forms of useful inventions to facilitate our progress, there is a constantly accelerated tendency toward this centre. The larger half of the entire population of the country is now found in the Valley of the Mississippi; and the infinitely superior advantages of this part of our territory must, not only continue, but increase this preponderance, for we assume it will not be denied that that region which is found most productive will attract the greatest number, and that this is the most productive, no one will be hardy enough to question. Already more than three-fifths in length of the railroads of the country are found in the Mississippi Valley, and their number is increasing with amazing rapidity. They represent a greater value than the banking capital of the country, and exercise a more controlling influence upon the people. In agricultural wealth the Valley States far surpass those of the Atlantic seaboard, and the rivers of the West float annually more than $2,000,000,000 in value of its products, which is three times the value of our foreign commerce. In view of these facts, may we not rightfully claim that the removal of the National Capital is a political necessity as well as a needful aid to our national progress. Aside from the question of numerical and political power which belongs to the West and its claims as the centre of our territory, there is a paramount necessity for locating the seat of the government of the nation in the heart of its material power. The life of a nation is made doubly secure when united with the strongest and greatest commercial and material interests of its people. For, thus united, they complement each other, and the security and perpetuity of the one becomes the security and perpetuity of the other. Nothing can be more absurd than to imagine that the life and perpetuity of the republic is as secure for the future with the seat of government at Washington—a distant place on the outskirts of the country, as if the central position in the Mississippi Valley, where the great vitalizing heart of the republic beats in keeping with its onward progress and greatness. From thirteen original States the Union has grown to thirty-seven States and ten Territories, and we may well judge of the future political power of the country when it is considered that there are 960,000 square miles east of the Mississippi River, and 1,159,273 square miles west of it. There are still other suggestions entitled to great weight.

To be worthy of selection as the capital of a great nation a city should, in addition to the other considerations, be truly representative, [illegible] the nation; in its population; in its manufactures; and in its [illegible] peculiarities it should be like the nation. The great Valley of the West, whose population is rarely native, [illegible] its wholly drawn from the other and older States, much more fully and truly than [illegible] [illegible]

It is due to the magnitude of the [illegible] entitled that it should be carefully considered. [illegible] not to be expected, perhaps, that those who do not reside among us [illegible] can be withdrawn from a place [illegible] [illegible] to secure from change.

But the interest of capital [illegible] [illegible]

Last of all, it is believed that [illegible] [illegible]



[illegible]

Henry Watterson, the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, comes out in a card denying the report that he and Mr. Prentice were not on the best of terms. In the case of Mr. Prentice [illegible]

UTAH.

The Attempted Assassination of Dr. Taggart, United States Assessor.

The New Governor with Troops Needed.

Gentiles in Jeopardy.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OGDEN, U. T., Jan. 28.

A most diabolical attempt was made to assassinate Dr. Taggart, United States Assessor of Internal Revenue at Salt Lake City, on Monday evening. He was leaving his house, about 8 o'clock, when he was set upon by three ruffians, one of whom used a knife, or some such weapon. The Doctor warded off a blow aimed at his chest, and received a wound in the arm, the knife penetrating through two thick coats. My authority, Judge Twohey, of Corinne, saw him a few minutes after it happened, and saw the wound inflicted, which is about three-quarters to an inch long. It bled freely, but is not by any means of a serious nature.

I believe a telegram was forwarded to Washington giving some account of this disgraceful affair, and it is to be hoped that it will hasten the passage of Cullom's bill and also the departure of Governor Shaffer, who ought to be accompanied by a few thousand bayonets, for he will require them to enforce the laws. Things have gone far enough; they are now a disgrace to the country. Gentiles are looked upon as interlopers, and here by sufferance of the Mormons, for, as one told me the other day, "There is no earthly reason why Gentiles should not remain here if they behave themselves." It is amusing to hear them talk, and especially to hear them preach their vile and filthy doctrines in their tabernacle, and insult the flag of our country. This is a place of about 1,500 inhabitants, and yet it is swarming with policemen sent from Salt Lake City, poking their noses into every hole and corner, and, when they have an opportunity, listening to every word that is spoken by any two or three Gentiles they may see standing together. We hope for a better state of things after the passage of the bill, which all here devoutly pray Congress will pass through at once, or with as little delay as possible.

Everything is unsettled here at present; all depends upon the "junction," which people seem to think will not be at Ogden, and until the railroad companies decide finally, by the erection of permanent buildings, very little business will be done.

Trains east and west have been running very regularly, and only once was there any delay of consequence.

The weather has been unpleasant, but not by any means severe. No day, as yet, this winter, that I have required an overcoat.

GENTILE.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that they have raised two companies of militia at Corinne, so as to be prepared for any emergency. The Mormons have threatened the place more than once.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

Remarks of Mr. Medill, of Cook, in the Constitutional Convention.

From the Convention Register, Jan. 28.

Mr. MEDILL: Mr. Chairman: When the Convention adjourned yesterday, according to my recollection, we were all afloat on the "raging canawl." I devoted some remarks yesterday to reviewing the effects produced on the public prosperity by the construction of canals in several of the older States—particularly specifying New York, Ohio, and Indiana—in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Crawford (Mr. Allen), who spoke in disparagement of those systems of internal improvement. I omitted, however, to reply to his objections based upon the alleged failure of the canal system in the State of Pennsylvania. I will dispose of that branch of the subject in a very few words.

It is very true, Mr. Chairman, that, in one sense, the canals of Pennsylvania did not prove profitable to the State, as an investment. The people of Pennsylvania, jealous of the wonderful development that the State of New York had received from her system of internal improvements, sought access to the waters of the Ohio River [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM RED RIVER.

The Old Hudson Bay Company Government Reinstated—General [illegible] Reported to be a Prisoner.

[illegible]

Senator Wright's Letter.

From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Annual Commencement Exercises of the Institution.

Meeting of the Alumni—The Transfusion of Blood Illustrated.

Conferring of Degrees Upon the Graduates—Farewell Remarks.

Valedictory Address.

ALUMNI MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the Alumni of Rush Medical College was held, yesterday morning, at that institution. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Alfred E. Ames, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Dr. W. C. Hunt, Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The President then delivered his annual address. After the usual preliminary thanks and congratulations, he went back to the time, twenty-six years ago, when he left that college and went out into the wilds of Minnesota to practice his profession. Many changes had taken place since then. Civilization had planted towns and cities on the prairies and by the running rivers; the railroad had taken the place of the pony, and [illegible] along the trail once followed by the red man. In 1836 Chicago had but 2,000 inhabitants [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM RED RIVER.

The Old Hudson Bay Company Government Reinstated—General Riel Reported to be a Prisoner.

Pembina (Jan. 20) Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

The Fort Garry mail got in this morning [illegible]

[illegible]

The Foreign Population of Maine.

[illegible]

Senator Wright's Letter.

From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE attempts to be facetious at the expense of Judge Wright's recent letter [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warranty deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Wednesday, February 2: [illegible]

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[illegible]

Dr. Avery, from the Executive Committee, reported on the financial condition of the society. The amount received during the year was $18.85; the amount expended $8; the balance on hand, $10.85.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following named officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. Alden Hurd, of Aurora, Ill.
[illegible]

Dr. Hurd was introduced, and thanked the alumni in the usual form. He attended the college in 1851. He would do all in his power to maintain the honor of Rush Medical College and its alumni. [Applause.]

NECROLOGY.

Prof. Ingals moved that a Committee of Three on Necrology be appointed. The motion prevailed, and the following named gentlemen were elected: Prof. DeLaskie Miller, Chairman; Prof. J. Adams Allen, Dr. W. C. Hunt.

VIVISECTION OF A DOG.

Then came the most interesting part of the entertainment. Prof. J. W. Freer said he was asked to say something to the alumni; but, instead of doing so, he would perform an operation in which they were all interested—namely, the transfusion of blood, by the vivisection of a dog.

[illegible]

Jacob was in a comatose condition. He looked like a dog gone up. [illegible]

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

[illegible]

RESPONSE OF THE GRADUATES.

Mr. William R. Abdelott, representing the graduating class, responded, saying, in substance, that [illegible]

Prof. J. Adams Allen then delivered the valedictory address as follows:

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

Attempts at aerial locomotion, with results more or less ludicrous or disastrous, have been made since time immemorial. [illegible]

This history is "philosophy teaching by example." The moral is: Don't undertake to extend yourself too extensively until you know all about your locomotive feathers. This Icarus is not the best of models for a beginner.

[illegible]

CONCLUSION.

Dr. J. E. Doner, in the name of the graduating class, then presented Dr. Freer with a gold-headed ebony cane.

Professor Freer responded, thanking the late students for the pleasing surprise awarded him.

Rev. Dr. Van Doren then pronounced the benediction and the audience dispersed.

THE COURTS.

Decision in a Life Insurance Case—Alleged False Imprisonment.

The Diversey Estate Controversy Again Renewed.

United States Circuit Court.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.

W. Doggett, administrator of Howard M. Merrill, deceased, v. the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. Bill to restrain the payment to a foreign administrator (in Massachusetts) of $5,000, the amount of a life insurance policy. The defendant is a corporation under the laws of Massachusetts, having an agent in this State. On the 30th of August, 1866, the policy was made out, signed, and issued to the deceased, then a citizen of Illinois, resident of Chicago. The policy was not to take effect until the premium was paid in Chicago. The premium was paid and the policy was countersigned by the agent here. Merrill died October 7, 1868, in this city, where he was then domiciled, and plaintiff was appointed to administer upon the estate on the 2nd of December, 1868. [illegible]

The Court (Drummond, J.) held under the circumstances of the execution of the policy, it was an Illinois contract. [illegible] The demurrer was overruled.

INSURANCE CASE.

The Court took up the case of Lehman Hushberger & Brothers v. The Home Insurance Company. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

The jury came yesterday in this court for the trial of civil cases upon the common law docket. [illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]

JUDGMENT.

William Merrick v. Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company; for $896.74.

Superior Court.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Joseph H. Martin v. Frederick N. Hamlin. Action tried to recover for an alleged false arrest and imprisonment. [illegible]

COST OF AN UNSEEMLY ASSAULT.

Jacob Heidt and Louisa, his wife, v. Ferdinand Strumberg. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE DECREES.

Bridget Simmons et al. v. Mary Rogers et al. [illegible]

Petition of Meredith Cook, guardian of Elizabeth and Catharine Powers, minors, to sell real estate. [illegible]

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Thomas Foster v. Peter H. Campbell et al. Petition filed to enforce mechanic's lien, claimed of $1,418, on the south forty feet of improved Lot 8, Block 96, School Section Addition, being on the northeast corner of Adams and Wells streets.

NEW SUITS.

Henry L. Reed v. The Michigan Central Railroad Company. Case. Damages laid at $10,000.

Herman Geser and wife, Henrietta, v. Ferdinand Geissler. Case. Damages laid at $4,000.

CONFESSION.

Caroline M. Freeman v. Horatio S. Freeman and W. H. Freeman. By confession, for $1,650, on note dated April 1st 1869, at sixty days.

County Court.

THE DIVERSEY ESTATE.

The estate of Michael Diversey was before the Court yesterday during the morning session, upon the contest made by Barbara Diversey, late to the granting of administration to her mother, Angela Diversey. [illegible]

The matter came up on a motion made by Mr. Forrester, in behalf of Mrs. Barbara Diversey, to vacate the order appointing her mother. [illegible]

On the part of Mrs. Diversey and the conforming heirs, the counsel, R. W. Pike and Baker & Lackner, expressed a willingness to furnish any bond on any proper valuation of the estate. [illegible]

GUARDIANSHIP.

Thomas Bumstead was appointed guardian of his son Thomas William, under bond of $3,000.

Louisa L. Reister was appointed to administer upon the estate of her late husband, Adam S. Reister. A bond in the penal sum of $10,000 is required.

John P. Guenthner was appointed guardian of Eva and Adam Bald, under bond of $12,000.

Circuit Court.

LOCATING A RAILROAD.

John E. Young v. David Andrews. Bill filed to procure the enforcement of a contract concerning the conveyance of lands, as well as for partition. [illegible]

NEW SUITS.

Louis Swengay v. William Sprunck. Trover. Damages laid at $1,000.

Eliza Jones v. The City of Chicago. Case. Damages laid at $10,000.

Edward M. Dennis v. Edward Price. Case. Damages laid at $20,000.

The Police Courts.

AT THE ARMORY.

Mrs. L. B. Reed, a lady who kept a boarding-house on Wabash avenue, was charged with unlawfully detaining a valise containing several articles of clothing [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

It must be conceded that the Chicago *Times* has arrived at a very high degree of perfection in the art of perversion. [illegible]

In this connection it is worthy of notice that the *Times* continues persistently to throw cold water on every proposal to correct the abuses of the warehouse system of grain receipts [illegible]

The discussions in the State Convention in connection with the retaining of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in the control of the State, show that the members are, in general, pretty thoroughly impressed with the importance of taking some measures to control the power of the railway companies in the matter of extortionate rates for freights [illegible]

There was an easier feeling in the money market to-day, and some of the banks were even ready to take more first-class paper than was offered. Several of them report that their deposits have increased considerably since the beginning of the week, and particularly to the credit of country banks. This is not the case with all the banks in the city, but it seems general enough to say that the tendency is toward increased ease. In the open market, some good paper, with collaterals, was negotiated at 10 per cent per annum, a lower rate than has been established outside of bank accommodations for several months. The flow of currency to the country has also dropped off to-day, all of which indicates a much easier money market.

Exchange was in more plentiful supply, and was consequently lower. Sales were made between banks at 1-10 discount. At the counter, bankers sell at par, and take at 1-10 discount.

The following were dealers' quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks to-day, as reported by C. L. Boyd:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States sixes of 1881	117¾	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865 (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865 (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s (large)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New York *Times* mentions a recent case in bankruptcy there, as follows:

"A creditor had recovered judgment against a man who was insolvent [illegible]

"All these changes are increasing the business of the bankruptcy Courts. [illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Money easy, 5@6 per cent. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	5,806	[illegible]	5,060	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,115	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the amounts of grain reported as in store in this city on Monday morning last, and at corresponding dates: [illegible]

There is a discrepancy in the statement of No. 2 red winter wheat. [illegible]

There was a rather light attendance on 'Change to-day, but a moderately large aggregate of business transacted in the leading products, but mostly speculative.

Highwines were inactive and nominally firm, with buyers at 89c, and sellers asking 90c.

Dressed hogs were more active and a shade firmer [illegible]

Provisions were more active in part [illegible]

Wheat was better and moderately active, owing to early advices of firmness in New York [illegible]

Corn was more active and easier. [illegible]

Oats were firm and more active, buyers being somewhat excited under news of advance in New York [illegible]

Rye was exceedingly quiet [illegible]

Barley was a trifle more active, particularly for car lots, but prices were easier. [illegible]

The market for seeds was more active, and prices a shade firmer. [illegible]

The warehousemen to-day signified their wish to consider the plan submitted for the registration of grain receipts till Monday next [illegible]

An advance of 15c in flour freights to New Orleans was announced to-day [illegible]

The following were the stocks of barreled pork in New York on the 1st of each month for several years past: [illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day: [illegible]

In the afternoon No. 2 spring wheat was dull, but firm [illegible]

The live hog market was dull, and closed weak at a decline of 10@15c from yesterday's closing prices. Sales reached 10,075 head, at $8.00@9.25. The receipts were 19,615. The cattle market was quiet, at a decline of 25c on the lower grades. Sales embrace 1,772 head, at $3.75@7.50. Received, 1,616 head.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company: [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Evening. [illegible]

PARIS, Feb. 2. [illegible]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2. [illegible]

LONDON, Feb. 2. [illegible]

HAVRE, Feb. 2.—Cotton heavy.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—Petroleum declining, 60f.

BREMEN, Feb. 2.—Petroleum active, firm; 7 thalers [illegible]

HAMBURG, Feb. 2.—Petroleum active; 15 marc banco.

New York Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE. [illegible]

TOLEDO. [illegible]

NEW YORK. [illegible]

DETROIT. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE. [illegible]

CLEVELAND. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

CINCINNATI. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

BALTIMORE. [illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer and more pleasant.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

The OLD ESTABLISHED Dr. Clarke, [illegible] South Clark-st. [illegible]

Wedlock.

THE BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY.—Essays for Young Men, on the honor and happiness of Marriage [illegible] HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Your Destiny.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch. [illegible] WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Prop'rs.

PATENT WINDOW FAST.

TO HARDWARE DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

THE NEW PATENT

Never-Failing, Self-Locking WINDOW FAST.

The only substitute for weights and pulleys, and a complete and perfect SELF-LOCKING sash [illegible]

Owned and Manufactured exclusively by the

BOSTON & MERIDEN MANUF'G CO.,

124 FEDERAL-ST., BOSTON, and 77 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK.

F. W. ULMER, General Business Travelling Agent. Office 164 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Illinois.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer JAPAN, leaving March 1, 1870. [illegible] J. A. WARREN, Agent.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

[illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

SOUTH PARK ASSESSMENT.

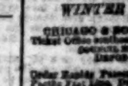
[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND. [illegible]

WINDOW PULLEYS.



[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. [illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. [illegible]

[illegible]

A NOTABLE EXCURSION.

Departure of Forty-one Citizens from Chicago.

They Expect to Remain Away a Number of Years.

Why They Went and Where.

Chicago has become famous for her excursion parties. Now it is a trip to New Orleans; next one to California and the Yosemite; others fly to the parks of Colorado; and still others go here and there, a thousand miles or more away, to gratify a mere fancy for sight-seeing. Another notable party of distinguished (perhaps the word should be extinguished) citizens started on a respective tour yesterday. A large number of the gentlemen composing this party propose to remain absent for some time. They have become tired of Chicago. There is too much room. They get lost in strange places, and often require the assistance of a policeman to set them right again. These things are annoying, and provocative of much profanity. It injures their morals, and in many cases has seriously affected their reputations. So deeply rooted is this feeling against Chicago, with some of them, that they have taken a solemn oath never to return, while others have postponed the time for a great many years. Notably among the disaffected is Edward Casey, Esq., whose return may not be looked for during the next thirty years. That promising citizen, "Handy Andy," has also avowed his intention to be absent at least ten years, while the rest are divided between two and fourteen years. The Garden City will miss their genial countenances, and it is probable that many public institutions, such as the Jail and Bridewell, will suffer on account of their absence. It may be incidentally mentioned here that the destination of the party was Joliet, a place of some renown owing to its architectural beauties and massive walls. For the development of muscle the environs of the town are said to be without a rival; and as for taking the "kinks" out of men they are simply incomparable.

The party proper counted forty-one noses, the largest number that has ever gone to the same destination from Chicago. Owing to the high standing of the immigrants it was thought best to start from the Court House, that being centrally located. Mindful of her dignity, the city engaged four of Parmelee's handsomest 'buses to convey the excursionists to the depot.

A large crowd of prominent citizens assembled at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and, flanked by a large crowd of police, and amid the huzzas of the populace, the procession wound its way through the streets. A large crowd was collected at the depot, and there were more cheers, followed by regrets that their stay—at Joliet—could not be longer. The train furnished for the occasion consisted in part of Pullman's "Delmonico" dining room car, but that was not reserved for the distinguished travellers. On the contrary, they were packed into the dingiest caboose, ornamented with many broken windows, and as the train proceeded a health invigorating breath played about the locks of the inmates. A guard of honor, consisting of a dozen policemen, Deputy Superintendent Kennedy and a squad of half a dozen Deputy Sheriffs, headed by Jailer Folz and Acting Sheriff Bradley, accompanied the party. In passing from the crowd at the depot, many of the passengers expressed an opinion. "Handy Andy" informed a large body of admirers who had crowded about his window, and were passing him cigars and tobacco, that he would be among them again inside of two months. His partner, Charley Wade, being more modest, substituted a year, and Casey, even more modest, offered to bet that he would see the outside of the Penitentiary within three years. There were no [illegible]

All along the line of the road, in passing through the city, were grouped friends and admirers of the pleasure seekers, and all manner of advice was volunteered. Some said "You're all right boys, we'll see to you;" others cried out, "Beg the [illegible]," and still others wanted the excursionists to "throw the ily-cops out of the window." Considering that the members of the party were adorned with bracelets on arms and legs, they were modest in not profiting by these suggestions. A ride of little more than an hour and a half landed the train at the castle, and the ex-Chicagoans disembarked and formed a procession two and two through the prison gate and within the Joliet prison walls. Yes, there's where they were put.

The first sight that met their gaze was a procession of fifteen striped prisoners, nearly half a mile long, passing into the dining-room. Here was experience. Joliet Penitentiary is the largest in the world, and contains at present within a few of 1,000 persons. All of this number, as chance would have it, passed in review, and the sight seemed to make a decided impression on the new-comers. Few smiled, most of them looked serious, and Casey threw away his cigar in disgust. A solemn look passed over the face, and it was as if now, for the first time, they realized their situation. They were inmates of a Penitentiary, and hard work and strict discipline were thereafter to be their daily portion. [illegible] were properly booked and identified, the guard took the newcomers in charge and escorted them to the preparing room. Here they were individually measured for a brand new suit of clothing, of the zebra pattern. In the time [illegible] tub, and [illegible] toward improving their appearance. Most of them were then allotted to the chair manufacturing department, in which they will be forced to [illegible] early this morning. The department contains the cream of the institution. No ordinary sneak-thief who has gone down for stealing an old overcoat is allowed access to this sanctum. It is only for the Wades, the Garritys, the Caseys, and the "Handy Andys" of society. No green novice is admitted, and there are [illegible]. [illegible]

The guard of honor, before referred to, after partaking of a substantial meal, visited the various workshops and wards of the institution under the guidance of Deputy Warden A. J. Arnold, and head-keeper C. H. Harwick, who extended every facility to the visitors. Passing through the many workshops, the party, being chiefly composed of professional thief catchers, recognized many familiar faces.

Deputy Sheriff Merrill, in this way, had the satisfaction of greeting an old friend who had sought to place a quietus on his existence by means of the gentle garrote. The young man is now profitably employed as a wagon-maker.

Another old resident of Chicago, who has had some experience in receiving carpet-bagging at the expense of Captain Hickey, gives excellent satisfaction as the engineer of one of the best pieces of mechanism in the country. It should be mentioned here that the engine was manufactured in the institution.

Hugh Garrity, manufacturer of cigars, occupies a seat near the door. As every man in the party knew Hugh, and Hugh knew every man in the party, friendly recognition could have been expected; but, strange to say, Hugh ignored the presence of the new-comers, and continued to twist and twirl his cigars as if there had not been a Chicagoan within fifty miles. [illegible] But, perhaps, Hugh is playing 'possum.

Wade looked as happy as a big sunflower. Prison life seems to agree with him, and, perhaps, as compared to hanging, there may be a vast amount of consolation in the situation.

An hour or more was spent by the Chicago business party—not the pleasure party—in exploring the various workshops. The men, as a class, compared most favorably with those just added to the list. The officers of the prison testified to the fact that the new arrivals were the hardest and most desperate lot that had ever been presented for reformation.

On returning to the main building, after making the rounds, the visitors found that a great change had come over the appearance of Messrs. Casey, Garrity, Handy Andy & Co. It was with difficulty that individuals could be identified. The whole batch were as nearly alike as a peck of peas. They had all been transformed into zebras, and very much out of fun. If anything will take the starch out of a desperado it is to be clothed at the expense of the State.

When every outward mark of the convict had been placed upon them, the [illegible] made his appearance to see what he could do; to effect an impression. He commenced by reading the prison rules, laying particular stress on the vital passages, and explaining their precise meaning as he went along. He told them that by giving strict obedience to the rules they might make their prison life comparatively easy; could shorten their sentence materially, and, by hard work, might lay up a snug little sum of money. But if, on the other hand, they should see fit to cross their line of duty, punishment would follow swift and sure. The address was delivered in an excellent spirit, and seemed to make a decided impression upon the culprit audience. When "Handy Andy" stepped out of the County Jail, in the morning, he felt jolly, and, unable to suppress his spirits, he punched his elbow through a window in the omnibus in which he was seated. On entering the railway, still in the same jolly mood, he picked up a piece of fire-wood, and hurled it through a car window, but, after passing through the transformation, he was less inclined to levity, and when the Chaplain had concluded his remarks he was as pale as the whitewashed wall against which he was leaning. The ascent towards the [illegible] entirely cool, and showed him in his true color—a cowardly poltroon and thief, afraid to face the consequences of his own acts. Casey, in spite of his thirty years, carried a pretty stiff upper lip through it all, and seemed to look hopefully to the future.

Before the officers had turned their backs on them, the new arrivals were in quiet possession of their cells. Some of the narrow houses presented a very tasteful appearance, being uniquely decorated by the handiwork of the prisoners, and several contained libraries, amounting to several hundred volumes, of useful and entertaining books. One of these collections was composed principally of philosophical works, [illegible] authors, and embraced a score of books in Latin and Greek. The opportunity afforded the prisoners for reading is between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening, but it is hardly probable that yesterday's quota will take much advantage of this privilege. Literature is not their forte. However, some day they may enrich the field with their interesting biographies, written after their hanging.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

About the Middle of December Last, some one at present unknown perpetrated a series of petty frauds in this city, which form a unique, though small, chapter in confidence annals. A number of orders purporting to have been written by a Chicago journalist, were presented to as many different wholesale dealers in wines and liquors, asking them to send him two bottles of their best, and to present the bill at the end of the month. [illegible]

An Incoming Passenger Train on the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad ran into a train of empty freight cars on a side track near Englewood, yesterday morning. The switch had been left open. [illegible] The shock was not very great, though the engineer and fireman jumped off. [illegible] Another lot of box cars were damaged to the extent of [illegible]. [illegible]

Charles E. Travis, an employé of A. H. Andrews, No. 417 State street, attempted to commit suicide by taking poison in the Bryant House, yesterday morning. [illegible] Medical assistance was called in, and he will probably recover. He having lost $5.00 at a faro bank, and having nothing to live on, he was induced to try to make away with himself.

A Shocking Accident was reported in the [illegible]

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trust, between Lemont and the Summit, had struck for higher wages. They are receiving $1.75 a day and demand $2. Gentlemen who arrived by the Aiken House last night said that there was some talk of a strike; but it had not yet taken place. Laborers in the quarries in that vicinity are glad to get work at $1.25 a day. Very few brothers working on the canal are not satisfied with what they are receiving in hard times.

Mrs. E. M. Stearns, of this city, was fatally injured, and, it is feared, fatally injured by an accident on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Ogden, in Nevada. Two of her sons, near the above, were injured. She, with her husband and two children, were on their way to California for a three months' pleasure trip. Mr. Higgins and the two children were not injured.

A Concert by the Christian Church Sunday School, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, will be given on to-morrow evening, under the direction of Mrs. Libbie H. Jackson, assisted by some of her private pupils. The programme selected for the occasion is an entertaining one, and this, together with the good cause to which the proceeds will be devoted, deserves a good house.

An Entertainment, announced on the bills as a "Grand Sentimental and Humorous Musical Tournament and Promenade Concert," will be given at the Pauline Dancing Academy, No. 619 West Lake street, on Friday evening. It is under the auspices of Tabernacle Division, Sons of Temperance, and will be complimentary to Dr. E. Denman, temperance missionary. The programme is an inviting one.

A Musical Soirée, with select readings, will be given by Miss F. H. Churchill at the parlors of the Maison Doree, corner Wabash avenue and Monroe street, this evening. Miss Churchill is highly spoken of as a vocalist, and is said to be a reader of rare merit, and it is to be hoped that she will be greeted by a large and appreciable audience.

The Next Lecture in the course of twelve, at the Woman's Home, corner of West Jackson and Halsted streets, will be delivered by Dr. Wm. H. Ryder, of St. Paul's Church, this evening. "Travels in Europe" will be the subject of the discourse, and the lecturer's well established reputation as an observer and orator ought to insure a rare treat and a full house.

At an Adjourned Meeting of the railroad clerks of Chicago, held at the Tremont House last evening, it was resolved that, as the Railroad Office Clerks' Mutual Life Insurance Association of the United States is now in operation, it is deemed unwise by the railroad clerks of Chicago to organize a separate association of a similar character.

The Annual Meeting of the Managers, Trustees and friends of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held to-day at the institution, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, at half past 2 o'clock. A business meeting of managers will be held at 11 a. m., which all the members of the board are urged to attend.

The Store of L. Jacobs, No. 330 State street, was opened yesterday morning, and $16 taken from the drawer and three pairs of women's shoes from the window. There was a clerk in the place at the time. He stated that he must have been chloroformed by the burglars, as he knew nothing of the robbery until after the work was done.

It Should be Remembered that John B. Gough, the eloquent orator, delivers his lecture on "Circumstances," at Farwell Hall, this evening. This will be its first presentation in Chicago. On tomorrow evening he will deliver a lecture on his favorite theme, "Temperance."

Emily Ruchel, who was so badly burned by the explosion of a kerosene can at No. 21 West Randolph street, on Tuesday, died yesterday morning from the effects of her injuries. The Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon.

A Den Kept by R. G. Manning on Wells street, near Jackson, was raided by the police last evening, and the inmates, nine in number, were locked up in the Armory. There were five or six drunken women fighting and yelling at the time of the descent.

The Dwelling of Mr. Mackline, No. 1333 Indiana avenue, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning. Mr. M. heard them and gave an alarm, but the thieves secured a vest containing $65 in greenbacks before they departed.

An Entertainment for the benefit of Aqua Pura Lodge, I. O. of G. T., will be given at the Central Park Mission Chapel, corner of Lake and Seymour streets, on to-morrow evening. A good time is promised.

It Was Reported yesterday afternoon that William Largent, so badly injured by the thieves who attacked him in his store on Monday, died in the morning. The Coroner was not notified, and so the report may not be true.

Elijah Hinckley, from the Granite State, kindly loaned $19 to a confidence man whom he met yesterday on the corner of Monroe and Clark streets.

The Social Gathering at the First Presbyterian Church, which was announced for Thursday evening, has been postponed to next Tuesday evening.

A Regular Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held at No. 50 La Salle street, at half-past 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

A Team of horses belonging to Valentine Fletcher were run over and killed by a locomotive at Twenty-sixth and Clark streets, yesterday afternoon.

Rev. E. G. Taylor will preach in Farwell Hall to-day, at 5 o'clock p. m.

FIRES.

Narrow Escape from Destruction of Crosby's Opera House.

Other Fires—Accident.

Crosby's Opera House, the pride and glory of Chicago, met with a narrow escape from destruction by fire last night. At one time, it seemed as if it were really doomed; but, through the energy and prompt action of our noble Fire Brigade, the noble edifice was finally saved to the city. It can scarcely pass through another such ordeal and remain intact. It is reported that nearly two hours before the flames were observed it was apparent to occupants of the building that something in the vicinity was on fire, and a search was instituted, but no result attained. It was not until half-past 10 o'clock that the location of the fire was discovered, and then the alarm was quickly communicated to the Thaworth engine, and thence over the city. Almost within the first brigade of the Opera House, with potent extinguishers, ascended the stairs to the top floor, and entered the studio of Mrs. St. John, situated in the southwest corner of the front building, where the fire originated. Without other assistance, the extinguishers would probably not have mastered the fire, but they served a good purpose in keeping the flames in check until a more potent power could be brought to bear upon them. The eager firemen, in spite of the heavy dragging hose, ascended stairway after stairway, and in a few minutes several streams were brought to bear on the flames from the inside. Before this result was effected, however, a great volume of smoke shot out of the upper windows, and the cry, "The Opera House is on fire," rang wildly through the streets, and an immense concourse of people was soon gathered about the scene. While several of the steamers had run their hose up the inside, others were playing upon the roof from the outside. For a time their efforts seemed futile, but finally the Chicago threw an inch-stream boldly into the windows of the fifth floor, and the Tom H. Brown, a moment after, sent its ¾-inch stream above that, clear upon the roof topping the sixth floor. At this result a hearty cheer burst from the crowd, and cries of "Good, good," rang from every tongue. This applause was an evidence of the value the citizens of Chicago place upon the Opera House. A fire is an ordinary establishment, even had the streams reached the eighth floor, would not have called forth such favorable expressions.

The curtain had just risen on the transformation scene, and the attention of all in the auditorium was concentrated upon the glittering spectacle, when some idiot raised the cry of "fire!" In an instant there was a rush toward the places of egress. Consternation was depicted plainly upon the countenance of nearly every one. A few, however, retained their presence of mind, and, in stentorian tones, exhorted the frightened people to pass out quietly, as there was no danger. The same assurance was given from the stage. Almost instantaneously with the alarm, the State street doors were thrown open, and the audience, to some extent quieted by the assurances of safety, passed out in that direction. There were only 400 or 500 people in the house, and it was cleared in a very few minutes. Had there been a crowded attendance, there would probably have resulted a fearful loss of life and limb.

The loss sustained by the fire, although the building was not slightly damaged, will probably not fall short of $1,000 or $5,000. Mrs. E. H. St. John, in whose studio the fire originated, loses $5,000 or $6,000 in paintings and fixtures. She is insured for $3,000; $2,000 in the Teutonia and $1,000 in the Home and Leather Company, of Boston. The pictures in the Art Gallery were damaged somewhat, and the loss is estimated at $1,000. It may be much more. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,500. The fire is believed to have originated from a stove.

OTHER FIRES.

The alarm from Box No. 275 at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the discovery of fire in the three-story brick building No. 19 North Peoria street, owned by M. Scott, and occupied by M. McCulloch; loss on the building $300, fully insured; damage to occupants' furniture, $100. No. 21, owned and occupied by Dr. Patterson, was damaged to the extent of $300; insured for $600. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A defective chimney in the dwelling of Henry Burtman, No. 296 South Jefferson street, set fire to the partition walls and caused an alarm to be sent in from Box No. 145 at half-past 5 o'clock in the evening. The building was damaged to the extent of $50; insured for $100 in the Germania.

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.

The steamer William James, while returning from the fire on Peoria street yesterday afternoon, ran over and crushed a boy named Robert Winslow, at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Green street. He ran in front of the horses, was knocked down, and two wheels of the engine passed over him. His injuries are so serious that he is not expected to live. His parents reside at No. 51 Fourth street, and he was taken there.

Some children who were playing with matches in the house of George Rich, No. 47 Harrison street, yesterday afternoon, threw a lighted one into a bureau drawer full of clothing. Result—bureau destroyed and the room damaged. No alarm was turned in, as the fire was extinguished by those in the house. Loss, $50.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

The play of the "Seven Sisters" drew a good audience at the Opera House last evening. Since its first production it has been thoroughly revised and pruned of its objectionable features. The spectacular parts are superb; and the management has been judicious enough to supply the superfluous ballet altogether, and to purge the lines altogether of the grossness with which they abounded. Miss Boone, as she now plays the role of Tartarine, is very acceptable, and has made a decided improvement in her manner of laugh. The Zouave drill has been rather overdone with a very creditable military movement. Mr. Emmet, as usual, is the centre of attraction. As at present constituted, the play, apart from the fact that no change can redeem its utter silliness, is very presentable to an audience. It will be repeated this evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The Florences appeared last evening, to an audience which was very respectable in quantity and quality, in three of their old plays, "Handy Andy," "The Young Actress," and "The Irish Mormon." They have performed these plays so many times here that everybody knows just what to expect from them. They were as admirable in all of them. The same bill to-night.

MUSEUM.

[illegible] "A Cup of Tea," and also as Wat, in the well-known drama "The Hidden Hand," and, of course, made a handsome hit in each.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The counter attraction seems to have but little influence upon the steady tide of popularity which the Dearborn enjoys. It is full every night.

By Rail to St. Joseph, Michigan.

The completion of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad between New Buffalo and St. Joseph, Mich., gives a new and short route to the latter point. Passengers desiring to reach St. Joseph can take Michigan Central trains, leaving from the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 5 a. m. and 4 p. m. These trains will connect at New Buffalo direct for St. Joseph and other points on the east shore of Michigan. Time from Chicago to St. Joseph, five hours; fare, $4.00.

California Salmon.

Chicago's oldest oysterman, A. Booth, with his usual enterprise, was the first to ship the bivalve to California, on completion of the railroad, and [illegible]

THE GIRLS.

Fashionable, Beautiful, Womanly, Yankee, Western, Strong-Minded, and Ballet Girls.

Miss Olive Logan's Lecture at Farwell Hall Last Evening.

Miss Olive Logan, actress, novelist, playwright, and lecturer, appeared last night at Farwell Hall in the latter capacity, and delivered her lecture on "Girls." She had an immense audience, and an enthusiastic one, and her bearing was that of one to whom such large and good-natured crowds are an everyday occurrence.

She appeared later than she should, using the privilege of unpunctuality which is permitted to pretty women, waiting unconcernedly till the rush at the door had subsided, and all was quiet. Then, after a moment or two allowed for silent inspection, she began with her motley theme.

She had, she said, prepared three lectures since she began the business. The first one was theatrical, and peculiarly interesting to herself. The next was France, and the last Girls, just because she thoroughly knew them. They were her delight and solace. She had been one once, and felt she had chosen a subject interesting to all.

The first thing that happened to a little girl was she was a baby—so were boys. In the nursery there were no differences, but when they could walk they went in different ways. The little girl was given to understand that she could not throw stones nor romp. Then came in order due the advice to refrain from freckles, tan, and rough hands, while boys were left to race and tumble and climb, and went on the road to health. Why not so for girls? Because it was not womanly. Boys were bid not to cry, because it was not manly, and the worst epithet applied was "girl-boy." To make a boy's heart glow, tell him to be a man before his mother. What girl was gladdened by being told that she should be a woman before her [illegible]?

Here she parenthetically observed she was glad the immense audience could take a joke. Nothing was worse than crowds that would not see it. One lecturer, in despair, had told a story which she would repeat. It was in impeachment times. Some one asked why it was so hard to get Johnson out, and the friend replied it was because, he supposed, he went in to right. The audience to which it was told did not see.

Little girls said sharp things. The newspapers gave them, and every mother had them to tell. One little girl at Pittsburgh, meeting a drunkard, said "Ma, did God make that man?" "Yes." "Well, if I had been God I would not."

The lecturer then repeated other instances of childish brilliancy, all of which showed that little girls were thinking creatures. Little boys said good things, but they were not so profound.

But while still children there was little difference about little girls. The most popular was the material difference between our little girls and other people's little girls—one with no faults, and the other with many.

But, passing over this age, she would proceed to speak of various types of girls. Some, such as the bad girls, who did not come to her lectures, and the good ones who did them out, she would not speak of.

As for fashionable girls with whom she would begin, what were they made of? Some were fashionable only, others were that and something else. The first were merely affectations and frivolities. They had given up to the prejudice that any one dressing fashionably must be a fool. But when love of dress drove out thoughts of better things, it was a sin and a shame. She had met one at Long Branch, one who spent hour after hour at the toilet. She replied to no questions, but always asked "How do you like my dress?" If her dress had the palm at a ball, she was happy; if not, she sulked for an evening. Her attention was fixed only on the fashions, and she could talk of nothing which did not relate to them. She had seen men of intelligence attempt to converse with her, and she replied with a giggle and a "How very good." What was to be done with her save to view her with amusement and ask the purpose of her creation? It must be to wed some dawdling fop whose preceded wealth melted down to real ring and eye glass.

The other kind of fashionable girl was deserving commendation. They felt the emptiness of fashion and despised the dandies of the metropolis. Such a girl had some pet hobby generally, which only showed what she might do with properly directed energies; only the hobby was always fashionable. It might be art, literature, religion or charity, but always some dainty and delicate charity for tender South Sea Islanders, who lived on cocoa nuts. But she could not conceive of any existence outside the world's charmed circle. To such a one the woman's rights movement opened an outlet. Many fashionable girls were looking in that direction, and many a work for which they were admirably fitted—they would be just enabled, as a great lecturer, to [illegible]. When once the woman's rights movement was recognized by fashion it would win its success. Without the gentlemen of Chicago paid a fashionable girl a [illegible] allowed the negro; why not that?

Next came the beautiful girl. She did not intend to philosophize on beauty. It was not her forte. She took things as she found them. She would make no dialogue beauty, but what men called pretty. The great fault was to exaggerate the importance of beauty, and each took they read confirmed them in it. At an age the grand theme of the power of beauty, and it had always been the custom to win a woman by praising her beauty. Girls must see the power of their beauty, and naturally learned to exaggerate its importance to the prejudice of other things.

If a girl was told sensible men did not care for a pretty face, she knew better. For, the truth was, she, herself, never saw a pretty girl but she wanted to kiss her. Fancy how she felt at that moment. Sensible men did care for beauty, and preferred it, and cream, and smacked their lips over them; but no sensible men nor fools could live on strawberries and cream. They got all the compliments, but the roast beef was the dear, the solids. Cake was for light dishes, and all said the best and the best for the last; but it was a figure of speech. So was it with the girls. Men praised their beauty, but when it came to a life companion, they wanted the solids of industry and virtue. Without these the men would get sick of strawberries and cream.

Marriage was the end of all girls, though she could like to see some variety about that. Marriage was what most interested them; they talked of it, and rushed into it. Did that subject could be dropped. She would not have one beautiful girl lose one bit of her beauty, but they must not believe that beauty was God's best gift. The heart, the mind, the soul, better deserved cultivation, and were higher than it. Beauty had been called dangerous, and too often was; but it need not be. If there was one girl there who has not learned that beauty might be her destruction, she begged her to awake to a knowledge of that fact. There were many whom a fatal beauty had dragged down to the lowest point of degradation, and who had found, at last, that beauty was their curse.

Great pains was just now lavishing on the western girl, as the sole hope of a dark and sinful future. In the coming time, when all women were to be politicians, she was to stand up, all Niobe, and cry out "Remember the ballot-box." She was to guard the domestic altar, and those goodness seemed to drains. She only wanted to be womanly. Around her the opponents of female suffrage rallied, assuming that the ballot was to destroy all womanliness, and set women crazy on political subjects. The lecturer did not understand Beecher's rage for office, and gave one instance, which she would not have believed had she not seen it in Mr. Greeley's paper. When the question of political preferment was touched, the forget all their gallantry, and the noisy advocates of woman's rights in the general, drew back from giving the ballot. But it would be hard to find women who wanted office. She herself did not, though she might vote for Anna Dickinson in 1880.

As for the womanly creature, tender thing, who had sensitive ears that trembled at the sound of woman's suffrage, she needed very little attention. Let her be a good and a just woman, but, hating it, as she shunned politics, so long was the womanly. Yet it was not, however, uncommon to punish the name of her betrothed at the account of her wedding. The one for as to publicly bear shown exceptions; so many as almost to break it down. Florence Nightingale was an exception. The womanly meant what many did—that which was honorable, noble, pure. The true womanly girl falled in her love for high and true thing. Two types represented extremes of American life, Yankee and prairie girls. The former could make a bed, or demonstrate a proposition. Philosophy and pumpkin-pie making moved harmoniously. Her chance of getting a husband was slim, and she was learning to support herself. She was not strong-minded, but leaned that way. It was the way girls should be educated, so that they could marry without regard to a man's pocket. She had decided opinions, and a keen sense of humor, but her jokes had a bit of shrewdness in them. She was moving in the right direction, but was hampered by prejudice, and her personal liberty was so far interfered with that she could not go into store or office, though she could into trigonometry or the gazetteer. When she did break loose, she would be an honor to the sex.

No girl was so free as the western one, who was a Yankee one set loose. The best thing that could happen to a Yankee girl was to come here. The girls who managed a Wisconsin farm came from New Hampshire, but only out West did they find elbow room. They had, alone, made and managed a productive farm.

As for the Chicago girl, she must be left out. Justice could not be done the subject of all her girls. She took the most pride in the strong-minded one, the one who was composed in company, ruddy and hearty, and able to take charge of herself. She could not be deterred from her purpose. She was no slave to prejudice. She was never idle and useless, but always helpful. She believed in the power of the ballot to redress some of woman's wrongs. This girl selected from the men of the period one who best represented true humanity.

She closed with a few remarks about ballet girls. They had been much misrepresented. They went to the theatre to earn a living. The life was not necessarily immoral. She knew women perfectly pure, like Maggie Mitchell and Lotta, who had been ballet dancers—the latter dancing in a low San Francisco saloon. She averted that their lives were as pure as those of any woman in any profession. She had once tried to get some work for a woman employed as a ballet girl at $15 a week. The best chance was in sewing-rooms, where she was offered $3. She had to keep on as a ballet girl, though she hated it. She was a woman with whom she would walk down Broadway. She had been asked to name virtuous actors here. There was the Marble family, the Warrens and Jeffersons. The family had been on the boards for three generations, and all their families, [illegible] made her feel angry that Dr. Hatfield should sweepingly denounce virtuous, hard-working people. She had taken a stand against the burlesque because women went on the stage in men's clothes, not to illustrate histrionic art, but to show themselves in [illegible] attire. It was with deep regret she had seen these degrading influences, and seen English women who were playing just now so sad a part. She had been estimating the women forced out, because they had never learned to play these thousand parts. Girls who were respectable had been brought out by heavy salaries to go into that degrading business. She had shuddered at the obscenity, the vileness which were invading the stage. She might not be successful, but she should fight against it. Such had been done to stop it. Rather have the stage of such [illegible] [illegible] on her, knowing she was acting for the right. Her last words were a very affectionate farewell.

THE STREET CARS.

A Fable of Æsop—Its Application.

There is a fable by Æsop of an old man and his two sons, who started from home on a journey, together with an ass. Moved by the jeers and the reproaches of the passers-by, the father and sons first rode alternately; then all walked; and then they attempted to carry the ass; but finally came to grief by a false step and stumble, dropping the poor beast into the river and losing him altogether. The moral thereof is, that it is not worth while to try to please everybody.

The suggestion [illegible] of the City Railroad, has given a hint [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] perhaps it is as well to continue this deference to this peculiarity of women, and prohibit smoking on our six omnibuses. There are not many places where a man may not smoke; but it may be still well to draw a line somewhere, and we would suggest whether if it isn't sharp enough if it is drawn in street cars, omnibuses, and Swiss parlors. A one horse car is not a large apartment and eight or ten smokers can, without much effort, fill it tolerably full of a somewhat murky atmosphere in a very few minutes. Of course there is a remedy to open windows; but delicate women, and even gentlemen who are not very robust, object, perhaps unreasonably, for a place for a tobacco pipe or a cigar. It is cold—in a winter night. Then, again, it may be objected that a moving car with all the windows open, thus creating a thorough draft, is in some danger of sudden conflagration when lighted cigar-stumps are flying about in a dry forest of loose hay; but this, perhaps, is a minor consideration, as fire may be considered to the risk of the passengers if the car owners are willing to take the risk of the burning up of a car. We submit these brief remarks to the City Railroad Company, because we counted, in a 12 o'clock one-horse car, on Tuesday night, eight cigars and a pipe in the mouths of those around us. The car full blast, and all smoked as if the smokers were obliged to get through with them before they reached their own firesides, while the hot ashes dropped into the hay beneath, to the manifest probability, as it seemed to us, that we might reach a corner before it reached home. Now, if the infraction of the old rule, "No Smoking on this Car," is a new and deliberate regulation of the company, we suggest that possibly the disposition to please everybody may be carried a little too far; but if it is only an outbreak of rowdyism because a one-horse car is without a conductor to enforce order, then there is, we suppose, no remedy so long as one-horse cars are run late at night, when the lawless and reckless are least under control of law and public sentiment. Moreover, if the rule is one of the company's making, would it not be well to put up on the cars in which it is to prevail a placard announcing that:

"Smokers and Other Blackguards may Take this Car."

WISCONSIN.

Congressional Nomination—State Horticultural Society—The Coming State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 2.

The Republican Convention at Watertown, which met yesterday to nominate a candidate for Congress for this district, to serve for the unexpired term, proved a more protracted meeting than was anticipated, two-thirds as many ballots being required to effect a choice as when Hopkins was nominated first.

The convention met at 10 o'clock yesterday and was in session till nearly noon to-day. Dr. H. P. Strong, of Beloit, presided. Yesterday 180 ballots were taken: First—14 for Dane, 14 for D. Atwood, 15 for C. G. Williams, from Columbia, 10 for L. B. Caswell, from Jefferson, which continued unchanged to 42 ballots; Atwood had either 14 or 15 every time. The others varied a little, Williams once getting 12, and the others on other ballots losing one or two occasionally. This morning balloting was resumed, with little change to the 182d, when Atwood had 13; Williams, 14; Caswell, 4; Holmes, 4. On the 180th ballot, Atwood had 21; Williams, 12; Caswell, 9; Holmes, 3. On the next ballot Atwood was nominated by 21 votes, to 16 for Williams, 3 for Caswell, 5 for Holmes, and 1 for Knox. The Holmes men were about to vote for Atwood, when they were persuaded by a Rock County man that the ballot would not nominate and held on. The nomination was made unanimous and accepted by Mr. Atwood in a few grateful and modest words, after which speeches endorsing the nomination were made by Messrs. Williams, Caswell, Holmes and Gill.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. B. F. Hopkins, the deceased member, were adopted.

The nomination is warmly endorsed here, where Mr. Atwood's worth has become well known during his long residence, by men of all parties.

The State Horticultural Society met last evening, and have been in session to-day. There has been quite a large attendance of members, legislators, and others, and the proceedings were very interesting. J. T. Leitch, of the Madison Society, made the welcoming address. President Joseph Hobbins made an address full of valuable suggestions, and congratulating the society on the success of the last exhibition and of the experimental garden at the State University.

Secretary Willey read his report, referring to the peculiarities of last season and its effects on small fruits, the organization of local societies, and increased attention given to horticulture and other matters.

Messrs. Seabold and McAfee, delegates from the Northern Illinois Society, were introduced. The former advocated a resolution, which was adopted, in favor of allowing seeds, cuttings, grafts, &c., to be imported free. The latter had a fine collection of 168 varieties of wood from Stephenson County, Ill.

There was a spirited discussion about holding fairs in connection with the State Agricultural Society, some members favoring a declaration of independence. There was also a discussion how best to promote the formation of local societies, and it was resolved to hold a summer exhibition and offer premiums.

J. C. Plumb read a report on the peculiarities of last season—heat and moisture, growth of trees and plants, fruitage diseases and insects, new varieties and experiments.

This afternoon there was an essay by Mr. Morrow, on the propagation of fruits, and a general discussion and revision of the fruit list, which was listened to with interest by a large number of farmers and fruit-growers from all parts of the State. There is the finest winter show of fruit ever made in the State, including many varieties of splendid apples and pears, and some quite a number of [illegible] hothouse grapes from Baraboo, Beaver Dam, Milton, Janesville, Oshkosh, and Waukesha County, in this State, and Marengo, and other places in Illinois.

To-night President Chadbourne delivers an address.

Mrs. J. M. Fletcher, of Iowa, has the use of the Assembly Chamber this evening, to deliver a poem on Woman's Suffrage.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have been engaged to-day mainly in a revision of the premium list. The question of location has been somewhat considered, Milwaukee and Oshkosh are both holding out inducements. There was a vote of 4 to 4, this morning, in favor of accepting the Milwaukee proposition; but that was reconsidered, and the question left to be settled this evening.

There have not been enough 1812 soldiers here to hold the convention called for to-day.

IOWA.

Judge Williams Accepts a Seat on the Supreme Bench—Death of Major Geo. J. North—Land Agents' Convention—Weather—Codifying Commissioners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DesMoines, Jan. 2.

The anxiety in regard to the Supreme Judge appointment, made necessary by the promotion of Judge Dillon to the Federal bench, has been settled by Judge E. H. Williams accepting the appointment. It was thought when he was tendered the place, that he would not accept, and there have since been many rumors that he had declined; but the matter was set at rest to-day by the arrival at the Governor's office, of his formal letter of acceptance. The Supreme Judge question has entered largely into the politics of our State, and will continue to be a question of interest, as there will be three Judges to be nominated at the approaching State Convention, viz.: A successor to Judge Williams to hold by appointment; a successor to Judge Wright, elected Senator; and a successor to Chief Justice Cole. The prospect is good for a lively time among the lawyers.

Major Geo. J. North, a prominent member of the Des Moines bar, and Military Secretary to Governor Stone during the war, died very unexpectedly, this morning, with inflammatory rheumatism.

A State convention of the real estate and general land agents of Iowa is in session here to-day, and has spent the day in the discussion of business matters.

The weather is warm. The winter is the most open for years.

At a meeting of the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate and the members of the bar of both houses, held this evening, for the purpose of selecting three Codifying Commissioners and re-port their names with the bill providing for the revisor, the following gentlemen were selected: W. J. Knight, present Mayor of Dubuque; W. H. Seevers, of Oskaloosa, and J. C. Polley, of Dewitt. Knight is a Democrat, and Seevers and Polley Republicans.

THE WEST.

Railroad Item—Grain Trade—Raid Upon the Indians—Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Omaha, Feb. 2.

A party of leading citizens, including Governor Butler and Secretary Kennard, started for Bellevue this afternoon to address the citizens of Sarpy County in favor of the extension of the Omaha & Leavenworth Railroad to Lincoln, next spring.

Two hundred cars of grain were shipped East and South by one firm in this city, during January. Large quantities of grain are arriving daily from the West.

Late Santa Fe papers report the result of Lieutenant Cushing's late raid against the Indians in Guadaloupe Mountains. Ninety lodges were destroyed and sixty head of cattle captured.

A Mexican resident in La Colonia, San Miguel County, was murdered a few days ago, and his body found in the rubbish near his house. It is generally believed the man was murdered by his wife's paramour. The suspected party was arrested, and is now in jail.

Governor Butler to-day appointed three Commissioners to examine the Omaha & Southwestern Railroad for the State.

Fires.

Jacksonville, Feb. 2.—At 11 o'clock a. m., today, a fire was seen bursting out of the south tower of the Washington School House, in this city. An iron chimney ran up this tower from which the fire caught. After damaging the building some fifteen hundred dollars, which damage resulted principally from water, the fire was subdued. Loss fully insured.

New York, Feb. 2.—About 2 o'clock this morning the Ochsenhausen Bros.' great sugar warehouse, Nos. 11, 13, and 15 Rose street, and several tenement houses in Vandewater street, were destroyed by fire, which is not yet subdued. The loss already amounts to over $300,000, and will probably reach half a million.

Last night a fire occurred in the tenement house No. 306 Forty-fifth street, occupied by several families, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in E. Gaynor's room, who was severely burned. The flames spread with such rapidity that the police had great difficulty in rescuing families from their apartments.

Building 113 and 115 Wooster street, owned by Bryant & Mosse, and occupied by the Metropolitan Paper Collar Company, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $150,000 to $200,000; fully insured. Several adjoining buildings were damaged. Two firemen, named Gustave Adams and Thos. Judge, were badly injured by falling walls.

Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 2.—A dry goods store, in the upper stories of William E. Hart's dry goods and carpet store, on Water street, was soon extinguished. The dry goods stocks of Wm. E. Hart, and Barton & Wilson, were badly damaged by water. The hardware stock of R. Walrous was badly cut. Loss not ascertained, but fully covered by insurance.

Kankakee, Feb. 2.—Three more buildings were burned here this morning. Smith's Hotel, owned by T. A. Bartlett, of your city; Eugart & Sons' grocery store, and a meat market. Most of the furniture in the hotel was burned; grocery stock and meat saved; considerable insurance. Ain't it "gone it?"

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—The Great Western Piano Factory of Blasius & Zimmerman, 306 South Fifth street, was damaged by fire early this morning, to the extent of about $5,000; insured.

[illegible]

In St. Joseph, Mo., last night, the large livery stable of Cundiff & Hedges was destroyed, and two stores adjoining were burned. Loss not ascertained. A large fire has also occurred in Fayette, Howard County, Mo. Loss not stated.

Louisville, Feb. 2.—Eight buildings were burned at Gerseville, Tenn., this morning. Loss, $18,000; insured, $5,000.

National Convention of Turf Men in New York.

New York, Feb. 2.—A convention of delegates from the various trotting associations of the country assembled in this city to-day. Wm. M. Parks, of the Prospect Park Association, presided. [illegible] The following associations were represented: [illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Death of Dr. Livingstone Again Reported.

Presidential Election in Switzerland.

Proceedings in the French Corps Legislatif.

France.

DETENTION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

Paris, Feb. 2.

No American newspapers have been received here of later date than the 11th of January, though letters are at hand to the 19th. There is considerable dissatisfaction at this state of things and people are anxious to know if it arises from the recent change made in the system of carrying American trans-ocean mails.

Paris, Feb. 2.

Files of American journals, due here over a week ago, were distributed to their subscribers this afternoon.

REFORMS INSTITUTED.

Paris, Feb. 2.

The government has commenced to make the much-talked-of prefectorial changes; but, so far, the removals and appointments have been of little importance. License has been given for the performance of Victor Hugo's plays in this city.

MEETING BROKEN UP.

A public meeting was dissolved by the authorities, last night, because one speaker compared Ollivier to Judas Iscariot.

ARMY REDUCTION.

The Patrie to-day alludes to the rumors about the expected reduction in the army and navy, and asserts that it has reason to believe they are without foundation. It expresses the opinion that the present military and naval forces of the country are not too large.

IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Paris, Feb. 2.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, a proposition of M. Grevy, that the Presidents of the Chambers have the right to demand an armed force when necessary to insure the freedom of their deliberations, was debated. Jules Favre and Emmanuel Arago made speeches, in which they recalled the fact that a similar demand was made in the Chambers, ten days before the coup de etat of 1851, but was then rejected. After an exciting debate, the proposal of M. Grevy was defeated, by a vote of 217 against 43.

Great Britain.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

London, Feb. 2.—According to the provisions of an act of Parliament empowering the government to take possession of the telegraph lines of the kingdom, the Treasury Department yesterday paid £720,000 sterling for a cable connecting England with Germany, by way of the Island of Normandy.

SHOCKING REPORT CONCERNING DR. LIVINGSTONE.

London, Feb. 2.

A letter has been received from Captain Cochrane, of the Royal Navy, commanding patrol station of the African coast. He reports that Dr. David Livingstone, the celebrated African traveller, has been burned as a wizard by a Chief in the interior.

CHINESE TREATIES.

London, Feb. 2.

The Globe, correcting a statement made by the Times, says objections to treaties with China are confined to doubts about the faithful observance of their stipulations by the Chinese.

Rome.

MORTALITY AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Rome, Feb. 2.

Since the assembling of the council, seven of its members have died and four have left the city.

Spain.

IN THE CORTES.

Madrid, Feb. 2.

In the Cortes to-day Senor Castellar made an effective speech against the payment of the clergy by the State.

Switzerland.

PRESIDENT ELECTED.

Zurich, Feb. 2.

Dr. J. Dubs, of this city, has been chosen President of the Swiss Confederation.

Germany.

THE DOGMA OF PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Berlin, Feb. 2.

The Faculty of the University of Breslau have congratulated Dr. Dollinger on his opposition to the declaration of Papal infallibility.

FLIGHT OF AN ARCHDUCHESS.

Vienna, Feb. 2.

Arch-Duchess Elizabeth, of Austria, has fled to America, having embarked at Hamburg.

Cuba.

REPORTED MURDERS BY THE VOLUNTEERS.

New York, Feb. 2.

The following despatch has been received at the Cuban headquarters in this city:

It is reported that 350 prisoners were killed in Havana, on the 31st ult., by volunteers. A great fire took place in the negro quarter of Havana, called Jesus Maria, the same night.

FUNERAL CASTANON.

Havana, Feb. 2.—The funeral of Castanon took place to-day. The procession occupied two hours in passing a given point.

The Captain General announces in a public order to-day, that he will take the children of deceased under his special protection. The assassination of Castanon continues the general topic of discussion.

INSUBORDINATION.

At Matanzas, last night, the Volunteers, excited by the Castanon affair, assembled in front of the Government Palace, and called for Ecvodo and Hernandez, who were imprisoned for having concealed arms in their houses. The Volunteers made loud threats, and fired their muskets in the air. The Governor made a tranquillizing speech, but firmly refused to give up the prisoners. The Volunteers lingered in the Plaza until morning, when they dispersed.

Mexico.

THE REVOLUTION.

New Orleans, Feb. 2.—Newspapers from Mexico via Brownsville represent that the revolutionary party in Mexico is daily strengthening. Generals Macias, Terequi, Inosea Davilla, and others are organizing troops to aid the rebels.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 2.

The Legislative sessions were not long to-day, and the Senate business unimportant. Several local bills were introduced and others passed and concurred in. The following were the only general bills introduced: To provide for the purchase of books for the use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and appropriating $500 therefor; making it larceny to steal railroad tickets; to regulate railroad connections—passed; to change the name of Centre, Lafayette County, to Darlington; to incorporate the Green Bay & New London Railway Company; to fix the time of holding terms of court in the third circuit; to amend the charter of the Wisconsin Odd Fellows Mutual Insurance Company; to appropriate to C. S. Rankin & Co. the sum of $5,000 for extra services in raising the materials for the Capitol dome outside the building.

In the Assembly several petitions were presented against a change in the charter of the Evansville seminary.

A memorial to Congress was introduced for the repeal of the tariff on iron and lead. Also, bills to provide for the publication of the edited and unedited decisions of the Supreme Court prior to the first Wisconsin Legislature; in relation to the service of process from Justice Courts on railroad and station agents; to amend Section 1 of Chapter 176, Laws of 1869, for the protection of insect devouring birds; to regulate the ditching of swamp lands, allowing surveyors and civil engineers to make contracts at prices not exceeding six dollars a day; to establish a uniform rate of three cents a mile for passengers on railroads, and a freight tariff ranging from eight to sixteen cents per 100 pounds for the first 20 miles transportation, and from half a cent up to four-fifths of a cent for each six miles afterwards, freights being divided into four classes; to incorporate the Baraboo Air Line Railroad Company, and the Portage, Stevens Point & Superior Railroad Company, and authorizing the consolidation of the latter with the Land Grant Road; to amend the charter of the Portage & Superior Railroad Company, so as to authorize the Directors to run either to Berlin or Ripon, as they deem best; to amend the law of 1869, codifying the law relating to highways and bridges; to prohibit the granting of pardons for murder except upon the petition of a majority of the legal voters in the county where the murder was committed.

The bill to amend the interest law of 1859 was amended, so as to make the penalty of usury a forfeiture of the interest only, instead of the principal also, and carried some debate. An amendment repealing all usury laws, was rejected by a vote of 37 to 44.

The Assembly then refused, by a vote of 37 to 44, to indefinitely postpone the bill, and amended it by striking out a section requiring proof of a tender of a receipt, and then refused to order the bill to a third reading, by a vote of 40 to 36.

The bill repealing the Registry law, except as to cities and villages having more than one election poll, was made the special order for next Tuesday.

The Committee on Town and County Organization reported against the bill to change the system of county government to the old Town Supervisor Board system.

GEORGIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Atlanta, Feb. 2.

The Senate and House met to-day, pursuant to adjournment, at 12 o'clock. A communication from the Governor was promptly sent in, accompanied by a letter from General Terry, in which Terry acknowledges the receipt of the Governor's notification of the organization of the General Assembly, and informs the Governor that both houses are now properly organized for the purpose of acting upon and complying with the conditions imposed by Congress for the restoration of the State to its original relations with the nation. The Governor reviews the action of the old Legislature in expelling colored members, and the subsequent action of Congress, seating of the Legislature [illegible] of the United States. He also reviews General Terry's report of August 14, and the action and report to Congress of the Judiciary Committee appointed to investigate the credentials of Joshua Hill, Senator elect from Georgia. He recapitulated the fact concerning the political history of the State, from the adoption of the act of March 2, 1867, stating that as a result of the people of a government so unsettled [illegible] and political [illegible] representation in Congress the civil government which exists shall be provisional, only subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same. That right reserved by Congress has never been withdrawn, nor has it expired through any legal act of Georgia. The Governor recommends the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and concludes with a desire for the good of every man of the State, and the hope that a citizen's worth may be determined by his own efforts, and neither advanced nor retarded by his birth, color, religion, or politics.

The Fourteenth Amendment was ratified in the House—yeas, 111; nays, 5. In the Senate, yeas, 29; nays, 11; nays, none. [illegible] The Fifteenth Amendment was ratified by yeas, 39; nays, 13. In the Senate the Fourteenth Amendment and the fundamental conditions required by the act of June 25, 1868, were ratified by yeas, 28; nays, 10. The Fifteenth Amendment was ratified by yeas, 32; nays, 5.

Governor Bullock, in his message, requested, as a personal and official favor, the appointment of a joint committee to hear and investigate the charges which have been publicly made by the Treasurer of the State, as well as any other charges. [illegible] It is [illegible] to consider the charges that have been [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] conceded by the Democrats that their object in making these charges having failed, the falsity of the charges is admitted.

The two Houses, by joint resolution, took a recess until Monday, the 14th inst., when they will reassemble, and go into an election for United States Senator.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Feb. 2.

In the House a number of bills were reported from committees and placed on file. Mr. Dennis introduced a bill legalizing the acts of the Board of Supervisors of Marshall County relative to roads; to provide for certain lands heretofore granted the Des Moines Valley Railroad, providing for the sale of the same, and grant the proceeds to aid in the construction of railroads along the valley of the Des Moines; repealing Chapter 14, acts of the Twelfth Assembly, and establishing the office of County Judge; to increase the compensation of Deputy Collectors; for the relief of Marion County, relative to money stolen from the Treasurer's safe; amending Sections 41 and 42 of the Revision, to confer certain powers on Circuit Judges; allowing the counties of Hamilton, Franklin, and Wright to take causes to the Argument Term at Dubuque; to prohibit corporal punishment in public schools; amendment relative to settling losses to university and school funds; to improve the tax system of the State, adopting the Webster plan.

The following bills were passed: Repealing Section 732 of the Revision, and providing a substitute; to prevent frauds in assessment; amending Article 3, Chapter 99 of the Revision, relating to the fees of County Clerks; changing the boundaries of Independent School District No. 1 of Davenport; for the election of Police Judges in counties acting under special charters; legalizing the tax lists of Wayne County; amending the law so as to give Recorders the custody of transfer books, was passed, then reconsidered, and then recommitted.

Adjourned.

The Senate spent most of the session to-day in discussing a bill abolishing Boards of Supervisors and establishing a system of County Commissioners, and made the bill the special order for tomorrow.

Bills were introduced: To resume lands granted the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company; amending the acts of the last Assembly relative to planting trees; to amend Chapters 53 and 56 of the Revision relative to corporations; establishing a Normal school at Winterset, Madison County.

The Census Board sent in a report in regard to their action relative to the proposed new Capitol.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Tammany bill for the reorganization of the local government of the city was introduced in the Assembly to-day. Under it, heads of departments are to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen. The Police Department bill consists of the Mayor, Recorder, and three other Commissioners. The Excise Board of three Commissioners. The Croton Board and Street Department are consolidated. All policemen now in office are to be retained, and not be removed except for cause. License fees are fixed at $100. Liquor stores and saloons must be kept closed from 1 to 6 a. m., and all day Sunday and election days. Lager can be sold at all times in gardens not less than a quarter of a mile from any place of public worship.

The proposed Election law was also introduced. No provision is made for a registry, and the polling time is increased to the hours from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, Feb. 2.—The Assembly yesterday rejected the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of 33 to 27.

OHIO.

Columbus, O., Feb. 2.—The House of Representatives decided, to-day, that Glover, Republican, is entitled to the seat he holds. This action does not change the political aspect of the House.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 2.—Governor Senter transmitted to the Legislature, to-day, a special message relative to the recent murders by mobs, and asking for additional power to bring the offenders to justice.

NEW MEXICO.

Denver, Col., Feb. 2.—The New Mexico Legislature has adopted a State Constitution, to be submitted to popular vote on the first Monday in October.

Under the new Tax and Funding law the Territorial warrants have risen from 25 to 60 per cent on the dollar.

MAINE.

Augusta, Feb. 2.—In the House an order was introduced directing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Feb. 2.—The Kentucky House, by a vote of 73 to 15, laid on the table a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of repealing all laws prohibiting negro testimony against whites.

Leave was obtained to bring in a bill providing that foreigners residing twelve months in Kentucky, after filing a declaration of intention, shall be entitled to vote.

KENTUCKY.

Conviction of Colored Men—Riot and Lynching—Convicted of Murder.

Louisville, Feb. 2.—A State convention of colored men will meet at Frankfort on the 22d inst.

A special to the Courier from Lebanon, Ky., says a mob of about seventy-five men took two men of Washington County out of the Springfield jail on Monday night, and hung them. They were charged with rape. United States soldiers have been detailed, at the request of the County Judge, to guard the jail, but they defended themselves. Some one of the mob stuck a pistol into their cell, but one of the prisoners knocked the pistol out of the assassin's hand, and the mob then drove off.

The jury in the case of John Smith, for killing George Off, in July, 1867, brought in a verdict of murder. Sentence will be passed at the close of the present term of court.

Tennessee Constitutional Convention.

Nashville, Feb. 2.—The Constitutional Convention adopted, and sent to the Legislature, a resolution making the postponement of the county elections till the fourth Saturday in March, that the amended constitution may be submitted to the people at the same time. Referred, by both houses, to the Judiciary Committee.

Claim Compromised.

Detroit, Feb. 2.—The claim of Chas. Howard against the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Company, which has been in litigation for many years past, was compromised to-day. The company pay Howard $25,000 in bonds and $3,250 in cash.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, White engaged in the drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. Has been established upward of nineteen years, and in order to satisfy the most sceptical, appends the following from the largest manufacturing chemists in the world:

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.—William Weightman, firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia. Nov. 18, 1854.

Brown's Bronchial Troches clear and give strength to the voice of singers, and are indispensable to public speakers.

"I recommend their use to public speakers." Rev. E. H. Chapin.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat, and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. Ducharme, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

Test $5,000.—I have advertised my preparation, Helmbold's Buchu, as a cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, &c. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates of cures effected, in this paper on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager above sum that there is no medicine prepared for the diseases that has effected the number of cures. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York.

Wager $5,000.—In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by Helmbold's Buchu, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum of $5,000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidences of cures in diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and gravel.

The American public hail with delight the introduction into the United States of Hoff's Malt Extract, which for the past seventeen years has enjoyed the highest reputation in Europe among medical men, who have given it an exceptional rank over all the so called remedies and specifics of the day. It has also been awarded several gold and silver medals by European Academies of Medicine, owing to its never-failing efficacy in diseases of the stomach, throat, and chest, and especially in consumptive cases. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Wager $5,000.—Not that I like the idea, but that some may, and would, like the matter tested, whether Helmbold's Buchu has effected more cures than any physician or medicines in such disease as it is recommended, no matter by who or whom made.

Observe that the fac-simile of my Drug and Chemical Warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle, and signed H. T. Helmbold. Beware of bogus Buchus made by bogus druggists, and sold under fictitious names.

Nineteen years H. T. Helmbold's Buchu has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Write any of the patients should you doubt statements.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

MARRIED.

STANLEY—ATCHISON—On the evening of the 31st of January, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. E. S. Howell, Mr. Giles A. Stanley, of Chicago, and Miss Laura J. Atchison, of Milton, Ill.

KIRBY—MORAN—In this city, Tuesday, February 1, by the Rev. Father Kilkenny, Thomas G. Kirby, of Chicago, and Miss Kate Moran, of this city. St. Louis, Kansas City, and Lawrence papers, please copy.

DIED.

FELTHOUSEN—In this city, January 31, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Maria Tuck, Martha J., wife of Jacob D. Felthousen. Albany and Saratoga (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DUNTON—At Dunton, Cook County, February 1, Asa Dunton, aged 61. Funeral Thursday, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Journal, please insert in this day's paper.

RAAF—On the 2d of February, John H. Raaf, at his late residence, No. 132 Huron street. Funeral on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Regular Trade Sales.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., Every Wednesday and Thursday.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Every Saturday.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

Prints, Brown & White Muslins, Ready-Made Clothing, Cassimeres, Woollens, Boots and Shoes, Gloves and Mitts, Hosiery, Wool-Knit Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

TO-DAY (Thursday), Feb. 3, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st. Sale commencing at 9½ o'clock a. m.

By GOLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE

NEW FURNITURE.

Entire Household Furniture and Goods, Carpets, Crockery, &c., of a party breaking up housekeeping. [illegible]

Entire Stock of Yankee Notions, Toys, &c.

Of a party going to California. [illegible] at 132 South Clark-st.

GOLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, 132 South Clark-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

THE CARDIFF GIANT!

DISCOVERED AT CARDIFF, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y., OCTOBER 6, 1869.

Ten feet 4 1-2 inches in height,

AND WEIGHS

2,990 POUNDS.

Is the Marvel of the 19th Century.

IS IT A WORK OF ART?

OR

IS IT A PETRIFACTION?

If the former, then who made it? If the latter, then it has been lying in the earth for THOUSANDS OF YEARS, and completely verifies the veracity of Holy Writ. In either case it is a relic of great antiquity, and should be inspected by everybody. Nothing similar has been seen before, and all who have seen it, Press, Public and Savans, pronounce it the

Wonder of the World!

This Gigantic Monster

Has been seen and admired at Syracuse, Albany, and the city of New York alone, by more than Five Hundred Thousand People, and the mystery is greater than ever.

Alike interesting to Men, Women and Children, and should be seen by all.

IS NOW ON EXHIBITION AT

AIKEN'S MUSEUM,

From 9 a. m. until after the Evening Performance.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager

Thursday and Friday evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, at 8 o'clock (first time in America), with new scenery and appointments, Poole's last grand success,

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER.

To conclude with the

GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

Saturday afternoon, a great bill. The grand Military Drama, NOT GUILTY, nearly ready.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

G. D. HESS & CO..........Managers

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7

SISTERS.

BILLY EMERSON as CUFFEE, With His Song and Dance Specialties. [illegible]

THE OLD CLOTHES DEALER, &c. IMMENSE CAST. NEW SCENERY. ZOUAVE DRILL. FAIRY CULMINATION SCENE. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF BILLY EMERSON. MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Farewell Engagement of

MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

Thursday, last night of

HANDY ANDY.

YOUNG ACTRESS, and IRISH MORMON.

Friday, Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Florence—IRISH LION, THE IRISH EMIGRANT, and RETURNED VOLUNTEER. Saturday, Florence Matinee—COLLEEN BAWN. In preparation, INNOVOGUE; Or, The Outlaw of '98.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

The finest first part in the world. The two greatest end men and comedians in the minstrel business—BILLY MANNING AND BEN COTTON. Everything entirely new this week. The Wandering Minstrels. Turn Him Out. Violin solo (Souvenir de Bellini). Ain't I Going to Tell. Clog dance, &c., &c.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Weber's Grand Opera,

DER FREISCHUTZ,

BY THE

GERMANIA MÆNNERCHOR,

Monday, Feb. 7,

Tuesday, Feb. 8,

Friday, Feb. 11.

Reserved Seats may be obtained of Molter & Wurlitzer's (under the Museum), 117 Randolph-st.

FARWELL HALL.

Y. M. C. A.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will give his new and popular Lecture, "CIRCUMSTANCES," Thursday Evening, Feb. 3, and will lecture upon his great theme, "TEMPERANCE," Friday Evening, Feb. 4. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Sale of tickets at Root & Cady's, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9 to 12 and 2 to 6, at the Farwell Hall Ticket Office.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL!

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

PROGRAMME.

Music, Mirth, and a Pleasant Reunion.

Supper at the St. James Hotel, without going down stairs.

"Come and trip it as you go, On the light fantastic toe."

THE WOMAN'S HOME.

150 West Jackson-st. The third Lecture of the course will be given this (Thursday) evening, Feb. 3, by the Rev. W. H. RYDER, D. D. Subject—"PARIS AND THE FRENCH." To commence at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the Williams Family. Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, 50 cts; single admission, 25 cts.

LIBRARY HALL.

MISS KATE FIELD

WILL LECTURE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, 1870.

SUBJECT:

"Among the Adirondacks."

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. For sale at 9 o'clock Thursday, Feb. 3, at Cobb's Library, 29 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSES IN THE EDWARDS Block, 555 Milwaukee-av.; 4 rooms, stone basement, water in kitchen, &c. One block from horse cars. Rent $11 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND ROOMS, AT ALL prices, to parties who are tired of boarding. J. H. HENDERSON, 136½ Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND BARN, 83 KANKAKEE-av., $20 per month until May. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Clark-st.

TO RENT—134 AND 136 ABERDEEN-ST., TWO-story frame, 7 rooms, and water in kitchen. No. 260 Van Buren-st., 2-story brick, with good barn. MEAD & COE, 164 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT house. Modern improvements. Carpets and gas fixtures for sale cheap, and only been in use a few months. 31 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 138 FOURTH-AV. HAS hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, gas, and barn. Apply at 238 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—284 WABASH-AV. AND FURNIture for sale at a bargain. Can be rented for a boarding house. Call from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—House No. 681 Wabash-av. Water, gas, and modern improvements. Inquire of THOMAS H. DOANE, 23 Lake-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE, AND FIXtures for sale cheap. Inquire at 209 East Randolph-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—CHEAP—GOOD ROOMS, WELL FURnished, in Hamilton Block, 18 North Clark-st. Apply at Room 26.

TO RENT—IN PORTLAND BLOCK, 107 DEARborn-st., good rooms, well furnished. Apply at Room 68.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING rooms, with water, gas, water closets, etc. Apply to HORTON & LEONARD, 108 and 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, FURNISHED lodging rooms, to gentlemen only. Neat, comfortable, cheap, and kept in order. Also parlor and bedroom. At No. 59 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT 18 STATE-ST.—TWO PAIR OF rooms suitable for light house-keeping, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at Room 9 in building.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STRANGERS CAN FIND good accommodations at 60 cents per day, at 92 East Randolph-st. FRANK A. THATCHER.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, singly or in suits. Address or call at 233 West-st., corner Adams-st.

TO RENT—GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS IN ONE of the most respectable blocks in the city. Apply at Room 21 Major Block.

TO RENT—1 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., PLEASANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, heated by steam if desired. Excellent location. Apply at 89 Monroe-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT 136 EAST MADISON-ST. Inquire at 344 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—STORES 6, 8 AND 10 LAKE-ST., from January 1, 1870. Inquire at 18 Lake-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR WILL BE RENTED low to a good tenant, at N. W. State st. Apply to C. HERRING & CO.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 221 LAKE-ST. FOUR stories and basement. Apply to E. A. DRUMMOND, United States Court Room.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING NOS. 11 and 13 Wabash-av., next to Mason Brothers. [illegible] Brown Brothers, [illegible] Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK STORE, No. [illegible] [illegible] MEAD & COE, 164 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LUMBER YARD ON LUMBER-ST., [illegible]

TO RENT—FINE STORE FRONTING ON BOTH Clark and [illegible] Apply at Room 13 Mirror Building.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, a [illegible] [illegible] Apply Nos. 10 and 12 Franklin-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE A [illegible] FRONT, [illegible] F. A. BROWN, 161 South Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE, honorable business, now well established; must have some means. Apply at once at 48 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY GOOD MILCH COWS, 5 years old. [illegible] between Wright and Sixteenth-sts., West Side.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON THROOP-ST., BETWEEN Tyler and Harrison-sts. [illegible] OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 6, [illegible]

FOR SALE—$4,000—ON PARK-AV., NEAR Leavitt-st., frame cottage with 6 rooms and stable. [illegible]

J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON REUBEN-ST. (EAST FRONT) [illegible] CLAFLIN BROS., 100 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—LOT [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ERIE-ST.—A TWO-STORY FRAME house, brick basement and 11 rooms, and lot. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—A TWO STORY frame house of 11 rooms, brick basement and lot [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—TWO STORY frame house of 10 rooms [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A BARGAIN. Three-story brick house and lot. [illegible] GEO. H. HESS, 151 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NO CHOICER LOTS FOR A HOME. [illegible] W. O. COLE, 149 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms and lot, No. 742 Wabash-av. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A FIRST class new two-story frame house, brick basement, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—A NEAT, NEW two-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, and lot. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$15,000—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., residence, between Sheldon and Division-sts. [illegible] J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—ON GRISWOLD-ST., NEAR [illegible] J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY. [illegible] J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BLDG. NO. 600 SOUTH CANAL-ST. [illegible] Inquire of owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 81 SHURTLEFF-AV. JUST south of Twenty-eighth-st. [illegible] MEAD & COE, 164 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN AND SANGAMON-sts. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—LOT 50 BY 118 feet, northwest corner of Halsted and Hubbard-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. LOTS ON WARREN-av., near Western-av. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$35,000—ON WABASH-AV. NORTH of Twenty-eighth-st. [illegible] J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—LOT 50X118 FEET, southeast corner of Park-av. and Robey-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—A TWO-STORY frame house of ten rooms, and lot [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS BRICK RESIDENCE near Sixteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FIVE [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS near Normal School, at Englewood. [illegible] HULBURD & CO., 26 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS NEAR FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. [illegible] HULBURD & CO., 26 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES NEAR BRICK SCHOOL house at Englewood. [illegible] HULBURD & CO., 26 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET CHOICE RESIdence property [illegible] SMITH & CADWELL, Room 13, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A NICE, NEW, WELL-BUILT [illegible] SMITH & CADWELL, Room 13 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST.—HOUSE of 9 rooms, pantry and closets; [illegible] SMITH & CADWELL, Room 13 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-sixth-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. [illegible] J. W. BOYDEN, 100 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAFLIN-ST. TWO LOTS, FOR only $1,350. [illegible] J. W. BOYDEN, 100 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—COTTAGES and beautiful grove lots. [illegible] Corner Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS AND JACKSON-sts. [illegible] SMITH & CADWELL, Room 13 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO MAKE A GOOD investment buy a lot [illegible] SMITH & CADWELL, Room 13 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—A NEW 2 STORY and basement brick house of 10 rooms, and lot, north-east corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST. LOT, A DEcided bargain. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BY A. C. STEDMAN & CO., SPEED'S Block, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 11. KENWOOD—Choice property near Kenwood Station. [illegible] All the above can be bought on low terms and long time. Also, improved, unimproved, and acre property in different parts of the city, some of which offer great inducements for investment.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES NEAR DEPOT ON LINE of Dummy road, at great bargain for cash. [illegible] FRISBIE, 24 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$60,000—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY. Ten acres, subdivided [illegible] J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY. FIVE acres near the corner of Egandale and Fifty-ninth-st., near the South Park and boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK PROPERTY—A great bargain. [illegible] Apply to DR. JAMES, 81 and 83 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, SEC. 11, 38.13, WITH 40 rods of frontage on the boulevard, on easy terms. [illegible] You acres on Western-av., upon which large profit can be made subdividing. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$400—$125 DOWN; $125 IN 1 YEAR; [illegible] EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 12 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, or in some adjoining town—a small farm of [illegible] Address E. S., Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL WELL IMPROVED farm, with good buildings, within 30 miles of Chicago, near a railroad station. Inquire of HUTCHINS, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF land, under cultivation, in Jones county, Iowa. [illegible] P. A. BROWN, 161 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND lot of easy access and good neighborhood in the city [illegible] Address ISHAM LATHROP, [illegible] South Clark-st.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING A SMALL LOT or back part of a corner lot for sale for cash. Address S. STORRS, Box 768.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—ANY OWNER offering a bargain in South Park property [illegible] ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Room 5, 82 Washington-st.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT OR TO B[illegible] [illegible] Tribune Building.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANYONE KNOWING THE [illegible] [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—TO MESSRS. [illegible] [illegible]

PERSONAL—WILL MRS. MINNIE TIMBER [illegible] GOODRICH, 28 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A. R., AS I WAS NOT ABLE TO [illegible]

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF [illegible] GEORGE DAWSON, City P. O.

PERSONAL—TROPHIE, YOUR FAITHFUL [illegible]

PERSONAL—WILL THE RED-CHEEKED, handsome young lady, accompanied by a lady friend [illegible]

PERSONAL—WANTED TO KNOW THE whereabouts of John Smith, (miller by trade), [illegible] CONSTANTIA SMITH, Des Moines, Iowa. Other papers please copy.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND [illegible] J. BAUER & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS, [illegible] W. CASPER.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS EXPERIENCED in setting out shade trees, for eight work. Address with full name and P. O. address, STAY 40, Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING WORK IN ANY line of business may call at 180 Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A COPYIST. GOOD REFERENCES required. Call at 125 Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN EMIGRATION Agency, No. 5 South Clark-st. [illegible] TURNER & HANLEY.

WANTED—50 MORE GOOD MEN AND FAMilies to work on farms in Mississippi. [illegible]

WANTED—100 GERMAN FAMILIES TO GO South, as soon as possible, to take plantations on shares. [illegible] C. H. WOOD.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Indiana, Missouri and Tennessee. No fee charged at EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 161 East Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR INDIANAPOLIS [illegible] Apply to L. G. HOLMES, 161 East Washington-st., Room 4, only authorized agent for the company.

WANTED—ALL THAT WANT A GOOD HOME in the South can see the agent of the Mississippi Emigration Society [illegible] 14 North Clark-st. [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—25 FARM HANDS and 50 men with wives, to do general work about house and farms, South. Free transportation: no office charges. [illegible] Call early. Leave this day.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD SOLICITORS, to take orders for Shorey's Conformator Lasts, for individual feet. Apply at 160 Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF SOME BUSINESS EXperience at ORVIS & BOSTWICK'S, Room 20, Speed's Block.

WANTED—ONE RELIABLE MAN OF EXPERIENCE [illegible] FIELD, Secretary, over 158 and 160 State-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR OUR PATENT Folding Lunch Basket, in Milwaukee and Davenport. Room 9, over 123 Clark-st.

WANTED—AUCTIONEER TO TRAVEL AND sell at farm sales. Address O H N, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, with $300, and steady employment. Apply at once to A. S. ADAMS & CO., over 103½ Monroe-st.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS OF good address. [illegible] G. PEVERLEY.

WANTED—EIGHT EXPERIENCED SALESMEN [illegible] GARRISON & CO., No. 5 Arcade court, between 12 and 2 o'clock, 19 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO INTRODUCE THE [illegible] CLARK & CO., 151 Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR THE THREE BEST selling 25 cent articles in America. Samples by mail. 88 Washington-st., Room 14.

Trades.

WANTED—TWELVE GOOD FURNITURE turners, to whom steady work and good wages will be given. Address BLOMER & HOBBS, Evansville, Ind.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS COPPERsmiths, at S. WILKS, 141 North Market-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TAILORS. APPLY at 283 West Lake-st., up stairs, two days.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SPINNERS. Men having families accustomed to work in woolen mills preferred. JOHN HILL, Man. and Agent, Jacksonville, Ill.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—25 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, 2 dining room girls, 2 to take care of children, 2 good cooks, 1 girl for laundry, 2 to do second work. Apply at 140 Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—EXTRA GOOD GIRLS OF THE DIFferent nationalities, for all kinds of housework can be suited by applying to MRS. WHITE'S, 144 North Clark-st.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS—TO SELL GOODS of our manufacture. [illegible] F. E. BROWN & CO., 5 and 7 North Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—WET NURSE—A HEALTHY woman with good supply of milk from 3 to 9 months old. Apply at 624 West Lake-st. from 1 to 2 o'clock p. m.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—AT 95 NORTH CLARK-ST. A good seamstress, one willing and competent to do second work.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WITH CITY REFERences, to do general housework. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WHO CAN COME recommended, to do general housework in a private family. Must be strong and willing, and a good washer and ironer. Apply in person, at 560 West Washington-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE TO DO KITCHEN work, the other chamber-work, &c. Inquire at the office of North Star Box Factory.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron, and to make herself generally useful. An English girl preferred. Inquire at 72 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN OR Swede girl to do general housework. References required. Apply at 1145 Indiana-av.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL AT 287 EAST INdiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN GIRL FOR general housework in a private family of four. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a private family. Apply at 1126 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, and one that can come well recommended can have a permanent place at 680 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at No. 12 South Sangamon-st. English, German, or American. Good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 86 Laflin-st., near Taylor-st. Take Blue Island-av. cars.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. [illegible]

WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS STEAM Laundry, a good [illegible] South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT PERSON to take care of a child 3 years old. Inquire at No. 204 North LaSalle-st., to-day, before noon.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at No. 108 North State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, or Swede girl to do general housework. Apply at 124 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WITH CITY REFERences, to do general housework. Apply at 232 West Washington-st., corner of May.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO can come well recommended, to go in a small family, where there are no children. Call Friday after noon, the 4th inst., at Room 1, Clifton House, between 2 and 5 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE WISHES an engagement to travel west for some wholesale house. Address BUSINESS WOMAN, Chicago Post Office.

DIVORCES—IF YOU WANT A LEGAL DIvorce without publicity, address P. O. Box 310. Information free.

DIVORCES—WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED to know that divorces can be obtained without publicity, and at a small expense. No fee unless divorce obtained. Address P. O. Box 1461. [illegible]

TO LUMBER DEALERS—WANTED TO PURchase $20,000 or $30,000 worth of lumber. Will pay for same one half cash, and balance in good real estate. Address Post Office Box 1463.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES AND gents' cast-off clothing. [illegible] J. GELDER, 246 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $500 CASH to take a half interest in a paying business. Best of references given and required. Address A B C, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUILDER TO BUILD COTTAGE, and take pay in first-class lot on Wabash-av. Apply to ELA & PARKER, 125 Washington-st., Rooms 26, 27, and 28.

WANTED—BARGAINS—WE HAVE CUSTOMers and cash for $25,000 worth of property. TILTON, DURHAM & CO., 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED GROCERY store, with good stock and in a good neighborhood, on West Side. Address, giving location, price and rent, BUSINESS, care of Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN WITH $2,000 to invest in a good paying business. Address PARTNER, Tribune office.

WANTED—JOHN JONES! JOHN DOE! OR any other man, to go and patronize the "Lady Barber" at 185 South Clark-st.

WANTED—DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDware, clothing, or furniture, suitable for a country store, for improved and unimproved property, and some cash. Address COUNTRY STORE, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH FROM $1,000 TO $3,000 to join me in the richest silver, gold, and lead mining operation in the country, and less than 50 miles from Chicago. Must hurry up. B C L, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$4,000—14 RAilroad lots [illegible] for city property, or for goods. [illegible] J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL Gothic cottage, with large lot, centrally located on the West Side, for part cash, or easy time, and balance in merchandise. A. J. COOPER, No. 131 Washington-st., ground floor.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FARM IN ILLInois, with timber, worth $3,000, for house and lot. E. F. STRICKLAND, 25 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS improved farm, for a very desirable manufacturing business. E. KENNEDY & CO., Room 1, 151 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF clothing and furnishing goods, for a good farm and cash. E. KENNEDY & CO., Room No. 1, 151 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$2,000 WORTH of lots, on Randolph-st. E. KENNEDY & CO., Room 1, 151 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BRICK store and dwelling, for a farm. IRA BROWN & CO., 25 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM in Kane County, for a house and lot in city. IRA BROWN & CO., 25 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—50 ACRES OF land in Tennessee; also, 80 acres in Iowa. IRA BROWN & CO., 25 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—20,000 ACRES OF good [illegible] land [illegible] for merchandise or city property. E. S. BOYDEN, 100 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1,120 ACRES OF land in West Virginia. Also 200 acres of land in Wisconsin. IRA BROWN & CO., 25 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$100,000 WORTH of farms and farming lands for city property. IRA BROWN & CO., 25 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF land in Lake County, Ind., for merchandise. IRA BROWN & CO., 25 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LANDS [illegible] SIDNEY W. SEA, 132 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON A STATE-ST. CAR, near Peck court, Tuesday evening, [illegible]

LOST—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO [illegible]

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON LA SALLE-ST., NEAR Metropolitan Block, a [illegible]

TAKEN UP BY ME—ONE BAY HORSE, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. WM. HOGAN, 98 Douglas place.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN any light business. [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LUMBER YARD [illegible] Address D M N, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced bartender. Address BARKEEPER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A COPYIST OR cashier, by a lady. [illegible]

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, to do general housework [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS—ONE as second girl, and one as cook. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—SOMEWHERE [illegible] Rev. J. BREDBERG, 30 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework, or second work, in a private family on South Side. Address E K, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A FAMILY LEAVING the city would like a place for a first class [illegible] DOOLEY, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO., [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL. [illegible] C. K. POWERS & CO., Drawer [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE. [illegible] CLARK & CO., 151 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE [illegible] DABER SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

13 ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE, FURNISHED front room, [illegible]

51 VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can find a pleasant home, in a small family. [illegible]

57 PINE-ST., CORNER OF OHIO—PLEASANT furnished front rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

68 THIRD-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with fire and gas, for one or two. Quiet family.

91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT PARlor and bedroom to let, with board, to family or gentlemen. Also room for single gentlemen.

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen.

167 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS board. One furnished room to rent, with or without board. Terms moderate.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE room, furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gents. Also, one small room for single gentleman.

206 ERIE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen with their wives.

211 WABASH-AV.—THE COMFORTABLE rooms [illegible] Three gentlemen and one lady will find pleasant accommodations and good board at reasonable rates. Day boarders accommodated.

231 WABASH-AV.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS with board. Also, a few day boarders accommodated.

255 WEST MADISON-ST.—LARGE AND VERY pleasant rooms, with an excellent table, for gents or ladies. 5 o'clock dinners.

270 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED room for two gentlemen. Also one room for one.

318 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room to rent, with board.

366 OHIO-ST.—ONE HANDSOME SUITE of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also one single room, with good board; in a private family.

467 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH VERY superior board, a handsome front room, closets and bath room, all furnished. Also, one single room.

472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., UNION PARK—A large and pleasant room with closet and bath room, [illegible]

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, INCLUDING sitting room and bath, to rent, with breakfast and tea, to four gentlemen, or two families. [illegible] Address, with reference, for four days, GRAY, Tribune office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM [illegible] Family private. Address C S, Tribune office.

GENTLEMEN AND WIVES OR SINGLE GENtlemen who desire pleasant rooms with a family and good board [illegible] Address E. R., Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY, WHERE THERE ARE no other boarders [illegible] Address, stating location and terms, H A S, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, BY A GENtleman and wife. Location between Madison and [illegible] and Halsted and Robey-sts. Address, [illegible]

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, BETWEEN Halsted, Aberdeen, [illegible]

BOARD—BY A LADY (ENGAGED DURING the day), board and comfortable room. [illegible] Miss J. H. S., [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RETAIL HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE, one of the best locations in the city for sale. [illegible] Inquire of F. J. SOUSA, [illegible] Washington-st.

A BOARDING HOUSE OF 20 ROOMS FOR sale. [illegible] E. KENNEDY & CO., 151 West Madison-st., Room 1.

A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR sale. [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED business, best location on North Side; [illegible] Address DRUGS, Tribune office.

DRUGGIST—A FINE AND WELL-LOCATED drug store for sale [illegible] E. R., Druggist, Tribune office, Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED 1858—A first-class drug store, in a thriving country town, doing a good business, and constantly increasing, will be sold cheap to a good buyer. Inquire of LORD & SMITH, 26 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY real estate—A steam saw mill [illegible] of Green Bay, Wis. [illegible] ROBBINS, KING & HULL, 265 South Water-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ESTABLISHED BAKERY and confectionery, [illegible] No. 106 East Van Buren-st. [illegible] Rock Island Depot.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES, A [illegible] E. S. BOYDEN, 100 Madison-st.

GRIST MILL, WITH TWO RUN OF STONE, water power, and good location, for sale, [illegible] SAMSON KLECKNER.

LEASE, FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND [illegible] Apply at 159½ South Clark-st.

NATIONAL HOTEL AND FURNITURE for sale cheap, on time payments. [illegible] GEO. W. SAVAGE.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING GROCERY stores on North Side for sale; [illegible]

WE OFFER FOR SALE, [illegible] HAYWOOD, CAMPBELL & CO., Hardware Importers, 41 Lake-st., Chicago.

$125 WILL BUY A HALF-INTEREST [illegible]

$300 WILL BUY A SMALL [illegible]

$2,000 [illegible] MASON, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A BARGAIN—$2,000 OF STOCK IN A [illegible] Address E. B. FRANCIS, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, [illegible] GEO. H. HESS, 151 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 [illegible] C. HARARD, 144 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF [illegible] Room 5 Major Block.

TO LOAN—$5,000 AND $15,000, FOR [illegible]

$1,000 TO $25,000 TO LOAN ON [illegible] C. A. PHILLIPS, 36 LaSalle-st.

$5,000 WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS [illegible]

$6,000 WANTED TO BORROW [illegible]

$20,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO [illegible] Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—2 TOP BUGGIES AND [illegible]

HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS [illegible]

WANTED—TO SELL OR TRADE [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED [illegible]

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE [illegible]

MADAM MAYNARD AND [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Admission Bill Passed in the House.

Text of the Senate Funding Bill.

Debate in Both Houses on the Naval Deficiency Bill.

Judge Hoar's Nomination Rejected by the Senate.

Provisions of the Bill for the Enforcement of the Laws in Utah.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Feb. 2.

NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

The Navy Department was pretty thoroughly overhauled in the House to-day, and the final vote was equivalent to an expression of want of confidence in its management. It appears that, as soon as this administration came into power, it determined to put most of the vessels into repair and commission, and the force of workmen in all the navy yards was greatly increased. The result of this action was that the appropriations for the year to the Bureau of Construction and Bureau of Engineering were exhausted in seven months. The original intention of the department was to go on with the work, and trust to Congress for making up the deficiencies. The endorsement given by the country and Congress to the position assumed by Mr. Dawes and the Appropriation Committee changed this determination, and, as the public knows, a large number of workmen were discharged or suspended. The Secretary then reported that the appropriation for these two bureaus was about exhausted, and asked that the surplus in other bureaus be transferred thereto. Mr. Dawes and his committee took up the question, and, this morning, had a conference with the Secretary and Admiral Porter, both of whom fully explained the policy of the department. The committee did not find itself fully able to concur in this policy, but the majority (Dawes going with the minority for a smaller sum) finally agreed to recommend an appropriation of three millions for the two bureaus aforesaid, and to cover into the Treasury an equal amount of surplus standing to the credit of other bureaus. As soon as the bill reached the House it was sharply attacked, and the policy of the department was censured and condemned in decided terms, some speakers going so far as to declare that our old wooden vessels are not worth repairing, and others saying there is no occasion for such warlike preparations in time of peace. A motion to reduce the appropriation one-half was made and found such favor that not more than twenty-five or thirty members stood up for the bill as reported, and it went through, with one million for the Bureau of Construction, and half a million for the Bureau of Engineering, and an aggregate of three millions surplus from other bureaus returned to the Treasury. A similar bill was debated two hours in the Senate, and there was opposition in that body also to the proposed transfer. One clause added to the bill knocks the eight-hour law in the head, by declaring that eight hours' work shall receive but eight hours' pay, proportionate to the ruling rates outside the yards. This was carried by four majority. The Senate will probably lay by its own bill to-morrow and put through the House bill. It is evident that only a part of the men who were discharged last week can be restored to their places, the sentiments of both branches of Congress being strong against heavy work, and in favor of greater economy in the two bureaus chiefly concerned.

THE NEW FUNDING BILL,

from the Finance Committee, is largely a compromise between the views of the Secretary and those of Sherman and his associates. The first opinion of Congressmen who have looked at it is, on the whole, quite favorable. There will be some opposition to the provision for selling bonds and paying interest abroad, but the department thinks this feature quite essential to the success of the scheme. There will also be opposition to the section requiring National Banks to do their business on the basis of these new bonds after the first of next October, but they can wind up and retire if they don't like the terms proposed, and capital elsewhere will undoubtedly at once offer to enter the field they vacate. The last section of the bill is a step toward free banking, and contemplates a slight contraction in so far as capitalists avail themselves of its provisions. The committee do not thereby declare for contraction, however, as they think this feature offset by others. It will be seen that all the bonds heretofore bought by the Treasury, now amounting to $97,983,354, are to be cancelled and destroyed as soon as the bill becomes a law, and that further purchases are to be disposed of in the same way. The department is now paying about $130,000,000 interest annually. This deduction from the $130,000,000 mentioned in the bill leaves $37,000,000 yearly to be applied in reducing the public debt, which sum must slowly increase, month by month, as the aggregate of the debt and interest is decreased.

PENSIONS.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, as one argument for the necessity of paying pensions four times a year instead of twice, has obtained the following letter from Mr. Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions:

"In response to your verbal inquiry about the number of pension certificates held by third parties as security for money loaned to pensioners, I have to state that from a thoroughly reliable representative made to me since I have been connected with this office, and parties in all of the large cities who make [illegible] loaning on [illegible] pledged certificates [illegible] [illegible] at that time over $44,000 on that class of securities."

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

The Ways and Means Committee, having got the Tariff bill off its hands, is now at work at the Internal Revenue law. The great act of consolidation was passed by a former Congress in February, 1869, but never acted on by the Senate. It was taken up in committee soon after the organization of the present House, and again reported and put on the calendar in March of last year, where it now stands. The Chairman of the committee, to-day, had it made the special order in the House for the first of March. During the present month they will again go over it, and are likely to bring in a number of amendments when it comes up for action, as some members have materially changed their views on certain controverted points. The Internal Revenue Bureau has been revising the bill for several weeks, and will present its views to the committee.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The Gold Conspiracy Committee have traced all the circumstances connected with the transmission of Secretary Boutwell's despatch to sell four millions of gold, which broke down the market. It was not in cypher. It was filed at the branch office, near the Treasury. The wire at this office is connected with all the hotels and other branch offices here as well as the main office, and all could hear the message at the main office. It was sent to New York on what is known as the brokers' wire. This is connected with the Gold Room in Baltimore, with the Gold Room, Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, Board of Brokers, and one or two similar offices in New York, at each one of which the message could have been heard, and used by sharp operators fifteen minutes or so before it could have reached General Butterfield.

INTERIOR PORTS OF ENTRY.

The House Committee on Commerce had another meeting to-day to consider a bill allowing the transportation of imported merchandise to the West in bulk. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, appeared and urged the adoption of the measure. No action was agreed upon.

JUDGE HOAR'S NOMINATION REJECTED.

Judge Hoar's nomination to the Supreme Bench was rejected by the Senate this afternoon—yeas 24, nays 33—and the President will soon send in a new nomination.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Reconstruction Committee to-day heard General Ames regarding the situation in Mississippi. General Ames expressed apprehensions that the restoration of the State would result in the release of Yerger, who is charged with killing Colonel Crane, Mayor of Jackson. In answer to a question whether, if released, Mississippi would remain quiet, he replied to effect that she would for several years at least, as, in addition to exercising the military provisions of the Reconstruction acts, he had appointed such civil officers as gave assurances of protection to all classes regardless of race or color. The committee finally agreed to report a bill for the representation of Mississippi in Congress, similar to the Virginia bill.

COURTESIES.

Secretary Robeson has addressed a letter to Captain Commerell, commanding Her British Majesty's ship Monarch, expressing congratulations at the arrival of the Monarch in these waters, and at the satisfactory issue of her mission. A cordial invitation is extended to Captain Commerell to use any of our navy yards for the purpose of making any repairs to the Monarch that may be required, and also to visit Annapolis, where many of our Senators and members of the Cabinet would be happy to pay their respects to him, and visit the noble ship under his command.

BILL SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the bill authorizing the passport clerk of the State Department to administer oaths and affirmations on applications for passports.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

C. A. Tinker and several operators of the Western Union Telegraph were examined by Garfield, of the Gold Fraud Committee, concerning despatches sent during the gold speculation.

REVISION OF INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

The Ways and Means Committee have commenced a revision of the Internal Revenue bill. General Schenck stated this morning that the amendments which the committee propose making will be ready before the first of March, and he had the bill made the special order for that date and every day thereafter until finished.

THE FENIANS RAMPANT.

The Fenian resolution was up in the House today again. A large delegation of Fenians arrived here this morning for the purpose of getting a resolution passed instructing the President to demand the release of imprisoned Fenians. They have been button-holing members all morning in the lobby.

SUPREME COURT CASE.

An interesting case will soon come before the United States Supreme Court, that of Jno. Edgar Thompson and others against the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It involves the right of the State of Kansas to tax the Pacific Railroad.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: E. W. Fade, Post-master at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Henry Carpenter, Postmaster at Hamilton, Nevada; Wm. S. Wood, United States Attorney for Nevada; Wm. H. Craig, Surveyor of Customs at Burlington, Iowa; Samuel L. Dyer, Consul at Zurich.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS AGAINST FRANCE, CHURCHILL AND CO.

Three years ago the government made an agreement with France, Trenholm & Co., in [illegible]

[illegible] Confederate effects they had of the late Confederate [illegible] claimed by the United States. This, moreover, it [illegible] placed in the Treasury [illegible] [illegible]

Governor Campbell [illegible] the Senate Committee [illegible] endeavoring to procure a treaty with the Sioux Indians [illegible] be removed from the lands [illegible]

[illegible] A joint Committee [illegible] contracts for supplying paper [illegible] printing office for the [illegible] Philadelphia, Baltimore and [illegible]

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

The Steamboat Annual [illegible] Inspectors of the [illegible] States, which has been in [illegible] adjourned last night after a [illegible] revising steamboat laws and [illegible] [illegible]

THE REJECTION OF HOAR.

The Senate, in executive [illegible] action on the nomination of [illegible] as Associate Justice in the [illegible] [illegible] vote of yeas 24, nays 33, [illegible] [illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE FUNDING [BILL].

Mr. SHERMAN, from [the Finance Committee], reported the following bill [illegible]:

[illegible] Be it enacted, &c., That [illegible] [illegible]

MEMORIAL.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial [illegible] members of the bar of Indiana [illegible] salaries of Judges of District Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MARINE HOSPITAL [illegible]

Mr. CHANDLER introduced [a bill relating to] the marine hospital service, [illegible] and disabled seamen. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. ABBOTT—Setting forth [illegible] of frequent violations of the [illegible] [illegible]

By Mr. KELLOGG—Instructing the Committee to inquire [illegible] [illegible] service.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. SHERMAN said [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. MORRILL, (Me.) [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. NYE [illegible]

Mr. HOWARD opposed [illegible]

Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.) [illegible]

Mr. MORTON [illegible]